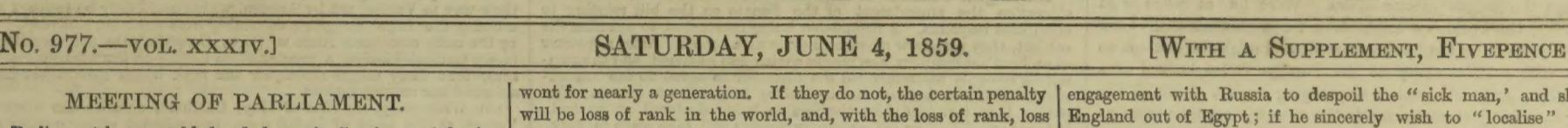


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Parliament has assembled and chosen its Speaker, and, having sworn in its members, will next week be in a condition to hear her Majesty's Speech and proceed to business.

Foreign affairs must inevitably occupy its first and most earnest attention. Though the British mind is said to be a parochial one; though between the Peace of 1815 and the War of 1853 there was but one statesman amongst us, and he, still living, who really understood anything about foreign politics; and although the squabbles of Parliament were during that period almost entirely circumscribed by domestic affairs, the mind of the nation has been roused since 1848 to the consciousness of the fact that the affairs of Europe no longer revolve around Downing-street and the Houses of Parliament as their centre. It is this fact which makes the great difference between the first Reform agitation and the second,—between the sturdy Reformers of 1832 and their weak successors in 1859. Paris, and not London, has become the pivot of contemporary history; and, whether the nation likes the prospect or not, our Legislature and our Government are bound to accommodate themselves to the fact. They must perforce consent to be less insular and more cosmopolitan than has been their

wont for nearly a generation. If they do not, the certain penalty will be loss of rank in the world, and, with the loss of rank, loss of power, prestige, influence, and dominion.

No doubt domestic politics will continue to claim a large share of attention. Some of the ablest speakers and the most honest politicians in the new Parliament are men who imagine that Reform of the British Constitution is of infinitely greater importance to Great Britain than the Balance of power in Europe, or the liberation either of Italy, Hungary, or Egypt. But, although these gentlemen will not perhaps be inclined to admit the fact, it only needs a little study of the circumstances to persuade any reasonable politician that it depends more upon the Emperor of the French than upon the will or power of any man living whether the Reform of our Parliament shall continue to be the paramount question of our time. If he be a victorious General, and expel the Austrians from Italy by the aid of the Sardinians and of the brave Garibaldi; if he content himself with the glory to be acquired in a glorious work, and refuse to make conquests or additions to the territories of France; if he falsify the fears of Germany with regard to the Rhine frontier; if he have no design to annex Belgium, and no desire to be as much the King of Holland as his father was before him; if he have entered into no

engagement with Russia to despoil the "sick man," and shut England out of Egypt; if he sincerely wish to "localise" the war, and succeed in the attempt;—then the people and Parliament of Great Britain will have leisure to debate the points of a new Reform Bill, and to recur to that parochialism of politics and to that insularity of thought and feeling of which Mr. Bright is the great exponent. We do not assert that the Emperor of the French will do a wrong thing in the war which he has brought upon the world. We merely impress upon the public the fact that his designs are uncertain; that, whatever they may be, he may prove unable to carry them out; that, war once commenced, and the passions of nations and nationalities once aroused, it is impossible to foresee what complications and disasters may arise—what new Powers may be drawn into the strife—what appetite for blood may be stimulated among those who have once tasted it—and what combustibles, supposed to be out of the reach of harm, may not explode when the whole air is lurid with conflagration.

Reform at home and Neutrality abroad are questions that ought to find favour with the British people. Yet the real question is, whether either of them be feasible? Doubtless it will be a happy thing if Parliament can carry one, or both, to a successful issue



THE WAR.—FLORENCE, FROM THE BOBOLI GARDENS.—DRAWN BY MACQUOID.—SEE PAGE 541.

A most comfortable consummation it would indeed be if, amid the blaze of empires, we could put order in our own household, and sit down cosily at the glow of our own fireside, untroubled by the danger and catastrophe around. Whether wisely or the reverse, the contemplation of this blissful state of things has found favour with the people since the dissolution of the last and the assembling of the present Parliament, and upon these questions will, in the first instance, hang the fate of the Ministry.

Yet we are so utterly helpless, and so entirely at the mercy of the arbitrary Sovereigns of the Continent, that not the wisest and most patriotic and farseeing of our statesmen can at this moment declare with anything like certainty what his policy, domestic or foreign, will be a month from the present date. The overthrow of the present Government is a consummation of which the importance will depend more upon the wars of Europe than upon the party struggles of British statesmen, or the exigencies of home politics. Lord John Russell is great upon domestic and Lord Palmerston upon foreign policy; and if these statesmen have made up their personal differences, as is alleged, it is possible that they may construct out of the somewhat rebellious, self-willed, and discordant sections of the Liberal party a phalanx sufficiently strong to defeat Lord Derby. But, as already observed, it is the Emperor of the French who will shape the course of our affairs. Were he at peace with Austria and the world, we might look for a Reform Bill either from Mr. Disraeli or Lord John Russell, and might be content to put up with a Malmesbury at the Foreign Office instead of a Palmerston. But, with such a war raging as that of which the horrors have but just commenced, the country requires men at the head of affairs who are not parochially-minded, who know something about the condition and the wants of Continental Europe, and who are neither bigots to Reform nor to Neutrality, but ready for all emergencies, and so strong in the confidence of the country as to make London once again, and not Paris, the centre of the world's fortunes, and the British people the arbiters as well as the example of Europe.

But, gild the bitter pill as we may, there is a pill that the nation must swallow, and it is this—Our place is not at present the first place in Europe. We have been "taken down a peg." We have been left behind in the march of events, and must either resume our place without alliances, or look for new ones. If neither alternative be within our grasp, we may remain a great nation, but are no longer the greatest.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 1.

MIXING in all kinds of society in this capital, with my eyes open and my wits about me, I often hear things which the professional correspondents of newspapers on the look out for great battles and stirring events do not always think it worth while to report. The French are always ready for debate. Let me report the essence of conversation in all circles. They say that France is united; that England is scattered; that France consolidates her empire by distributing her loans to the people; and that England weakens her kingdom by giving too much power to the aristocracy. France is concentrated; England is everywhere—the one all-powerful abroad, all-weakness at home; the other strong at home and ready to go abroad. France will, however, find England equal to her destiny; to join France makes her number two; to join Austria will be far worse; to remain neutral shows timidity. Hate and fear are stronger than love and sympathy. Does England love Austria as much as she hates France? These are the assertions and the questions that I hear continually around me, and which I have reproduced for your information. Two hundred and fifty millions of people are ready to act, while a thousand millions more are looking on. France, 35,000,000; Italy, 26,000,000; Russia, 62,000,000; against England, 30,000,000; Austria, Prussia, Germany, 63,000,000. Four Powers have the same armies—Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France (six hundred thousand each)—2,400,000. Spain, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, 600,000. All regulars, add a million more for reserve, contingent, recruits; and four millions of bayonets are pointed, four millions of swords drawn. Where will end? Powerful, sagacious, and cool, the French Emperor bides his time. The seed was sown long ago; the fruit he gathers, much of which was planted by others. He deserves credit, but not all the credit. He picks up the apples in the orchard that are on the ground, and if a storm shakes the tree he gets a fuller basket. He cannot tell more than you or I what he will do to-morrow. He is on the tide, using judgment with change of mind; self-reliant, but uncertain as to the next move.

Do we not often mix up the actors with the scenes? The growth of Democratic principles has been gradual. The Emperor is a Democrat, a Free-trader; and were he to resign the throne to-day seven-eighths of France would vote him back again. But if he gains no great victory in Italy, the case may be different.

On Saturday last the Empress Regent made her appearance at the Circus of Francon, in the Champs Elysées, where she was well received. She had previously visited the show of the Horticultural Society, now exhibiting in the nave of the Palace of Industry, and on a new rose being presented to her, with a request that she would vouchsafe to give it a name, had called it the "Rose de Montebello."

The *Moniteur* publishes officially the notification of the blockade of Venice.

Marshal Pelissier has left Paris for Nancy, the head-quarters of the army he commands. The Duchess of Malakoff has accompanied him.

A "communicated note" rebukes the *Messager de Paris* for gross abuse of the Emperor of Austria, the Commander-in-Chief, and army.

The French Government has given notice that coal will not be treated by it as contraband in this war.

The Minister of Finance published on Tuesday the final returns respecting the loan of 500,000,000. "Towards the close of the subscription," the report says, "the eagerness of the public assumed more and more the character of a patriotic demonstration." The total number of subscribers now proves to be nearly 700,000, or more than that of all the three preceding loans—viz., 245,025 in Paris, and 445,165 in the departments. The entire sum subscribed amounts to 2,509,559,778f., or above £100,000,000. The deposits paid up in nine days were 250,955,977f., or above £10,000,000. A list is given of the exact amount subscribed in each department.

On Monday morning, at six o'clock, Marshal Magnan commenced in the Champs de Mars a series of grand drills which the army of Paris is to be put through by order of the Emperor.

On Sunday, the 29th of May, the chapel in the Rue d'Aguessan, which had been closed for more than two years, was reopened for the celebration of public worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

The French Protestants celebrated on Sunday, in all their churches, the anniversary of the third century since the assembly of their first Synod in Paris, in the midst of the greatest dangers, in 1559.

The Versailles races came off on Monday with great éclat, the Emperor's prize being won by M. de Lauriston's Vert Galant, and that of the Railway Company by M. Finot's Biberon. The day's sports terminated by a private match between M. de Wagram and M. d'Osmon, for 1000f. a side, and the gentlemen riders were M. Cartier for M. de Wagram and M. Blount for M. d'Osmon. President, belonging to M. de Wagram, won easily by a length.

##### SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* states that it has received authority to declare that the Queen does not, as has been reported, entertain any partiality for Austria in the existing war.

The Duchess de Montpensier has given birth to a son.

##### PORTUGAL.

A letter from the *Daily News* correspondent at Lisbon, dated May 26, states:—"The Prince of Wales will arrive here in the beginning of next month, and will remain her some fifteen days, a telegraphic message to this effect having been received from the Queen by the British Minister."

The new postal convention has passed both Chambers of the Cortes, and was published as law in the *Diario* of the 25th ult. The ratification on the part of the Portuguese Government is being made out at the Foreign Office, and will be ready to forward to England early in June.

The Cortes will close on the 28th ult. The business under transaction lately has been of purely local interest.

In reply to a direct question the other day, the Minister stated in the Chamber of Peers that, in the existing state of affairs on the Continent, it is the intention of Portugal to maintain a strict neutrality.

The new Prussian Minister, the Count de Rosenberg, has presented his credentials to the King at a solemn audience at the Palace of Necessidades.

The accounts of the wine crop from all parts of the country are very satisfactory, and promise an abundant supply.

##### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives met to take into consideration the amendment of the Senate on the bill relating to charitable bequests. A committee being nominated to examine the subject, they withdrew at once to draw up a report. After a quarter of an hour's suspension, the public sitting was resumed, and the committee strongly recommended the Chamber to agree to the amendment. This was done on the instant by fifty votes to fifteen. The sitting then terminated by the Session being declared at an end. It is supposed that an extraordinary Session will take place in July, to pass the credits required for the defence of the territory.

##### PRUSSIA.

A Government announcement was made on Wednesday stating the conditions under which the officially-ordered new Prussian Loan at 5 per cent is to be issued. The issue is to be made in coupons of from 50 to 1000 thalers, the payment of the interest to be half-yearly, and the redemption of the debt to commence from 1863 by the payment of 1 per cent per annum. No reduction of the interest is to take place before 1870; the subscription to be received from the 6th to the 11th of June. In case the subscription should exceed 30,000,000 thalers, those above 250 thalers are to be proportionately allotted. On subscription a deposit of 10 per cent must be made; by the 8th of July, 30 per cent; by the 22nd of August, 25 per cent; and by the 8th of October, 30 per cent. For this 95 per cent subscribers will receive 100 per cent nominal value, bearing 5 per cent interest from July 1, 1859.

The first ban of the landwehr of Berlin has been equipped and armed. This step is to exercise the men with their new rifles. It is thought that the military forces of Prussia will take their stations in reserved camps, placed at the various points most favourable for attack, and on the smallest symptom of a hostile movement the second ban of the landwehr will be called into the field. With these two bans alone the force will comprise 500,000 men.

##### SAXONY.

The following is the text of the speech of the King of Saxony at the opening of the Chambers on the 25th:—

Gentlemen.—Events of the greatest gravity have determined me to again call you around me after a short separation. After a peace of more than forty years in the heart of Europe, war has again broken out, and threatens to call in question the treaties on which her legal state essentially repose. The Germanic Confederation could not remain an indifferent spectator, and it has been decided on arming in order to protect its safety and its honour, and Saxony, as a faithful member of the Confederation, immediately placed its army on a war footing. However painful it may be to my paternal heart to impose fresh charges on my people, I nevertheless find myself obliged to demand from you, under those circumstances, the necessary credits, and I feel firmly convinced that you will vote them with patriotic eagerness. The bills relative to them will be communicated to you, as well as several other urgent legislative measures called for by the present state of things, and to which it is necessary to give your supplementary approbation. However serious coming events may be, I am conscious of having constantly raised my voice in favour of all that appeared to me to be called for by the honour of Germany, and by the defence of the legal principal on which the compact of the German States is founded; and I am fairly convinced that the Saxon people participate in these sentiments. It is with eagerness that the soldiers, when called under arms, have replied to my voice, and they have been happy to rally round the standards of Saxony. This difficult trial will also serve still more to strengthen the union between the Sovereign and his people—a union which has lately, in the midst of joys and trials, shown itself with so much strength. Under any circumstances, if it be necessary to fight for right, I confidently hope that the Almighty will be with us and with the whole German country.

##### NAPLES.

The King of Naples, on his accession to the throne, published a proclamation in which he enumerated the good qualities of his predecessor, but avoided making any engagements for the future, and abstained from pronouncing his opinion on the events now going forward in the Italian peninsula.

##### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal steam-ship *Norman*, Captain Boxer, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning. She left Table Bay, April 21; St. Helena, April 29; and Ascension, May 3. The colonial Parliament was in session. The principal questions are—colonial marriage law, insolvent and Crown lands. Great depression exists among the Free States boers, in consequence of the refusal of the English Government to countenance Sir George Grey's scheme of South African federation. The first turf of the railway was turned by the Governor on the 31st of April. Mr. Pickering, the contractor, requires 300 navvies from England. The *Himalaya* was at Natal, embarking the wing of the 45th Regiment. At Algoa Bay she would embark 450 more, with General Jackson and a number of officers for England.

Baron Kübeck has been definitively appointed President of the German Federal Diet.

**BRAZIL.**—The *Tamar*, with the Brazil mails, brings the following advices:—"Rio de Janeiro, May 10.—The Chambers will open to-morrow. President General Urquiza threatens seriously to invade Buenos Ayres, and has collected 20,000 men. The provinces of the Argentine Confederation show their approbation of the war by public demonstrations. The following diplomatic promotions have been made in the Brazil:—Antonio Lisboa has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for Peru; Magalhaes Resident at Vienna. The following have been appointed Chargés d'Affaires, namely:—Saint-Amaro at Stockholm, Gondim at Chili, Borges at Venezuela, Leal at Madrid."

GENERAL SIR JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON, G.C.B., died at his residence in Dorset-square, on the afternoon of Sunday last, in his eightieth year.

**THE LATE MR. JOHN O'CONNELL.**—A final meeting of the committee formed for the purpose of collecting a fund for the family of the late Mr. John O'Connell was held at Dublin on Monday—Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, M.P., presiding. It was announced that the subscriptions amounted to the gross sum of £5100, which was to be invested in trustees for the benefit of the widow and children of the favourite son of Daniel O'Connell.

**MR. RICHARD CRAWSHAY.**—The well-known ironmaster, but who had of late years retired on a very ample fortune, had rambled for some miles on Sunday last in the beautiful grounds of Ottershaw Park—his seat in Surrey—when suddenly he complained of slight pain in his chest, and almost immediately expired of apoplexy. He was in his seventy-third year.

The expenses incurred up to the present for the tunnel under the Alps at the Col de Frejus amount to 5,000,000 francs, for a length of 618 metres which have been pierced, 358 on the Piedmontese side, and 253 on that of Savoy. The cost of the tunnel-heading (full width and height of course) has been up to the present time 3156 francs the lineal metre; say £120 a yard.

##### THE WAR.

THE fact that the Sovereigns of the three belligerent nations have thought it advisable to transfer their residence from the court to the camp shows plainly enough the deep interest they take in the issues of the war. The Emperor of Austria, following the example set him by the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, has now taken the field. His Majesty took his departure from Vienna on Sunday—crowds of people assembled on the way to the railway station, cheering him enthusiastically. He was attended by the Archdukes Leopold, William, the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, and Generals Hesse and Kellner. We learn by a telegram from Vienna that the Emperor arrived at Verona on Monday evening. Accounts from the seat of war state that the weather is improving, and will allow of military operations being conducted on an extensive scale. With such opportunities, with the antagonistic forces burning for a decisive encounter (such, we are assured, is the case on both sides), and with three crowned heads present to animate the combatants and reward the victors, we may surely expect soon to hear of a great battle.

##### GARIBALDI'S DASH INTO LOMBARDY.

Leaving awhile the encamped hosts met face to face, and gathering their force for the death-struggle, we will follow the fortunes of Garibaldi in his sudden spring into the Lombardian territory. We have no connected account of his movements, but must trace it as best we can by the daily telegrams from Berne and Turin. Garibaldi's corps, hastily raised, and without cavalry or artillery, made their way to Varese, not by Angera, which could only be reached by crossing the Lago Maggiore, swarming with Austrian steamers, but by the more circuitous route of Sesto Calende. On entering Lombardy Garibaldi issued a proclamation calling on the inhabitants to arm, that Italy might reconquer the rank which Providence had assigned her among nations.

On Wednesday, the 23rd of May, Garibaldi entered the town of Varese, at the head of 10,000 men, but without either cavalry or artillery. He made prisoners of the Austrian officials, and took some cannon. The same day, according to an official bulletin published at Turin, 300 Austrian infantry, with 130 cavalry and two pieces of cannon, marched from Gallarata to Sesto Calende, but were met by a body of Chasseurs des Alpes, under Captain de Cristoforo, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners. The same authority tells us that at four o'clock the next morning 5000 Austrians from Camerata attacked General Garibaldi's corps at Varese. The latter had barricaded themselves within the town, but after three hours' fighting the enemy was repulsed with great loss to Malmatte, on the road to Como. A Berne telegram adds that he took two pieces of cannon. Following up his advantage, the General marched on to Como, which he entered at ten o'clock on Friday evening, after a furious fight which lasted from five to eight o'clock. A telegram from the General himself to the King of Sardinia says, "The Austrians were completely routed, and fled in the direction of Monza." The King sent a reply, eulogising the General. Another telegram says, "The combat was renewed at Camerata, and the Austrians again gave way and retreated. The town of Como was illuminated, and all the steamers on the lake were soon in the hands of the patriots." A Turin telegram of this date says:—"Como has decidedly declared her adhesion to the Government of the King of Sardinia. The telegraphic connection between Turin and Como is re-established. Advices received state that the population of the surrounding country is hastening to place itself under the flag of General Garibaldi. Other reinforcements have also joined his corps. The inhabitants of the Lago Maggiore are preparing a fierce resistance to any eventual attack of the Austrians." At Como Garibaldi would appear to have waited a day for reinforcements, "many of his officers being killed and wounded," and the enemy were reported "still at Camerata." On Sunday last the reinforcements arrived, artillery had been organised, the National Guard mobilised, and volunteers for the militia were pouring in, &c. Garibaldi attacked the Austrians at Camerata, "repulsed" them, and occupied the town, and also Lecco, preparing to pursue the Austrians, who were "retreating on Mariano," according to a Turin telegram; whilst one dated Berne the same day says "the Generals Garibaldi and Niel are expecting the Austrian corps-d'armée commanded by General Urban." Then come the telegrams of the day following, still more conflicting. We give them as they appeared:—

Berne, May 30 (via Germany).—General Garibaldi yesterday suffered a defeat by a superior force of the Austrians, and has withdrawn into the Canton Tessin.

Berne, May 30 (via France).—An insurrection has broken out in the Valteline. The population is repairing in masses to Sondrio, the centre of the revolutionary movement. The Austrian gendarmes who have retired into Switzerland have been disarmed by the Swiss authorities and sent into the interior of the country. The Federal Council have dispatched troops to the frontiers of the Grisons. General Garibaldi's vanguard is at Cantu. The telegraph to Como is worked by Sardinian employees. It is stated that 8000 Sardinians are at Varese, and that a French corps-d'armée is expected there.

An official bulletin published at Turin on Wednesday, June 1, states:—"A numerous Austrian corps-d'armée appeared before Varese. Garibaldi ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fell back on the Lake Maggiore. An attack was attempted by our troops against Laveno, on the Lago Maggiore, but without result."

The following telegram was received from Berne on Wednesday (via France):—"General Garibaldi himself, or a strong detachment of his force, has left Como, and arrived in the afternoon of the 30th ult. before Laveno, a fortified town on the Lago Maggiore. He commenced an immediate attack upon the town, and maintained it during the whole night. Yesterday morning Garibaldi's troops withdrew, but resumed in the evening the attack, which lasted the whole night."

The following telegram from the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* was received on Thursday:—

"Garibaldi has been driven back from Sondrio into the mountains. General Urban's troops are pursuing him. Count Clapm's army corps is already at Milan, Brescia, &c. The only issue now open to Garibaldi is the Stelvio. The above news is official."

##### PASSAGE OF THE SESIA, AT PALESTRO, BY THE PIEDMONTESI.—DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Nothing of importance had been accomplished by the allied forces since our last issue until Monday, when the Piedmontesi, headed by the King, passed the Sesia, notwithstanding a fierce opposition on the part of the Austrian troops. The passage of this river was first attempted north of Vercelli, and next at Candia, setting out from Casale. In both instances the attempt failed. The third and successful effort was at Palestro, about midway between the former places.

An official bulletin published at Turin on Monday gives the following account of the passage of the Sesia by the Piedmontesi troops:—"The Piedmontesi army has passed the Sesia in the face of the enemy, who were fortified at Palestro. After a severe conflict our troops, under the command of the King, took the village from the enemy, and made many prisoners. The details of the victory are still wanting."

On Tuesday another bulletin was published at Turin to the following effect:—"The first details of the fight at Palestro have arrived here. The enemy was intrenched at Palestro, Casalino, and Vinzaglio, but after an obstinate defence our troops carried the intrenchment at the point of the bayonet with admirable bravery, took two pieces of cannon, and many small arms and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was very great, but the extent of our loss is as yet unknown. Vercelli was yesterday evening illuminated. The Emperor traversed the streets on foot, and the town was en fête. The King passed the night at Torrione amongst the encamped troops."

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning contains the following telegram, received from Vercelli the previous evening:—"The Austrians, in great force, energetically attacked the King of Sardinia this morning, and tried to hinder our troops from passing the river; but the Sardinians, supported by the Division Trochu, which, how-

ever, took little part in the engagement, valiantly repulsed the Austrians. The 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, which was attached to the Sardinian division, performed wonders. Although unsupported, and in front of an Austrian battery of eight guns, which was served by the infantry, the Zouaves crossed a canal, ascended the heights, which were very steep, and charged the Austrians with the bayonet. More than 400 of the enemy were thrown into the canal, and six pieces of cannon were taken by the Zouave Regiment. The Sardinians also took two pieces of cannon. Our loss was inconsiderable. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred by the Emperor on General Forey. The Generals Sonnac, Banchard, Cambriels, and Belfond have been appointed Commanders of the Legion d'Honneur."

The official bulletin published at Turin on Tuesday says:—"A fresh victory has been gained by our troops. At seven o'clock this morning 25,000 Austrians endeavoured to retake the position of Palestro. The King, commanding the fourth division in person, and General Cialdini, at the head of the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then, after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking 1000 of them prisoners, and capturing eight pieces of cannon, five of which were taken by the Zouaves. 400 Austrians were drowned in a canal."

We are informed by the same bulletin that "during the combat at Palestro another fight took place at Confienza, in the province of Lomellino, in which the enemy were repulsed by the Division Fantz after a two hours' conflict. Last night a picket of the enemy endeavoured to pass the Po at Caversina, but were repulsed by the inhabitants. The Austrians have evacuated Varzo, in the province of Bobbio."

The following are some fresh details about the affair at Palestro from Vercelli. The Piedmontese army, after having repulsed the enemy along his whole front, was on his right wing for a moment outflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats thrown across the Sesia, over which General Canrobert was to effect a junction with the King. The Emperor then dispatched the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves who, unsupported by any artillery, rushed upon the enemy's battery, planted on the further side of a deep canal, bayonetted or hurling into the water the companies posted on our side of the canal for the defence of the battery, and taking two pieces of cannon and 500 prisoners. The Zouaves lost one officer and 20 privates killed, and 200 wounded.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office on Thursday:—

#### THE FRENCH AT NOVARA.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 1. At seven o'clock this morning General Niel entered Novara attacking the Austrian outposts which after a short encounter took to flight precipitately. The Emperor arrived at five o'clock in the evening amid the acclamations of the people. The Austrians have endeavoured to cross the Po at Bassignano, but the inhabitants opposed their passage, firing upon and destroying an Austrian barque.—The Valteline is in insurrection, and the town of Sandrio has proclaimed Victor Emmanuel.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday morning contains the following telegram, received from Turin on the previous evening:—"Turin, Wednesday evening.—At seven o'clock this morning General Niel entered Novara after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts."

The following telegram was received at Mr. Reuter's office on Thursday evening from Verona, June 1 (via Vienna):—"The enemy have attacked the vanguard of the 7th corps-d'armée, but their further advance was stopped by the corps-d'armée under the command of General Zobel. There was a great number of wounded."

#### WAR NOTES.

Prince Nicholas of Nassau has joined the Austrian army as a volunteer.

The Duke of Parma has arrived in Switzerland, via the Tyrol, with a numerous suite.

Hospitals are to be established in the island of Sardinia for the wounded soldiers and sailors.

According to a Paris journal, the war in Italy costs France rather more than three million francs (£120,000 sterling) a day.

The newly-established French Prize Court has commenced its sittings.

The Intendant-General of Turin has issued an order for the mobilisation of the National Guards of the division of Turin, from the ages of twenty-one to thirty-five.

According to advices received from Lisbon the Portuguese Government has declared to the Cortes its intention of remaining neutral during the present war.

Four hundred and fifty French conscripts have been dispatched from the dépôt of the 7th Regiment of Infantry at Avesnes, to join the army of Italy. The 7th suffered severely at the battle of Montebello.

The troops of the 5th corps-d'armée, says the *Patric*, are every day arriving at Leghorn; several detachments have already quitted that city for Florence, and others have left for destinations not yet known.

From the 8th of June next the steam communication between Trieste and Constantinople will be reopened by the Greek steamer *Catherina*.

General Beuret, who was killed at Montebello, has been buried in the cemetery of that place; but his heart, at the request of his family, has been sent into France.

We learn from Genoa that General Klapka is at present occupied in that city with the formation of a Hungarian Legion, which is to wear the national costume, so as to form a kind of attraction for such of their countrymen as are serving in the Austrian army.

M. Amedée Achard writes to the *Journal des Débats*, from Montebello, that the number of French officers who paid for the victory with their blood was fifty-one; of whom eleven were killed and forty wounded.

According to advices from Florence of Saturday last, Russia, Prussia, England, and Turkey are said not to have recognised the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and the representatives of those countries are also said to have withdrawn their flags.

A Vienna letter in the *Silesian Gazette* states that the Austrian military contingent of 1850 will be called out by anticipation in the month of August next, and be immediately incorporated with the army on active service.

The *Dresden Journal* of Tuesday professes acquaintance with the fact that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia for the purpose of arriving at an understanding in the interest of Germany have, during the past few days, made satisfactory progress.

A letter from Florence in the *Sidèle* says:—"The disembarkation of the French artillery and horses at Leghorn was effected gratis by the population. When the officers offered payment, the people said, 'What! you come to give us your blood, and you will not allow us to give our services!'"

It seems that the King of Sardinia has annexed the territories of Massa and Carrara to his dominions, that is to say that part of the Duchy of Modena which is situated south of the Apennines. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday inserts the proclamation of the Sardinian authorities, now established in the Modenese territory, but omits that portion of it which proclaims the annexation of Massa and Carrara to Piedmont.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon has decided, "in order to set the example of the suppression of unnecessary severity in war," that all wounded prisoners shall be sent back to their country without exchange, as soon as ever they have sufficiently recovered their strength to return. Great numbers of troops of the 5th corps-d'armée have already arrived at Leghorn, and many have set forward for Florence.

A Turin telegram made the following announcement:—"At Lanigiano, in Parma, the people have risen, and pronounced for the King of Sardinia. General Ribotti with Tuscan troops, military engineers, and gendarmes, entered Parma amidst the plaudits of the people, who declared for the King of Sardinia and Italian independence. The Parmesan troops have retired."

An insurrection has broken out in the Valteline. The population is repairing in masses to Sondrio, the centre of the revolutionary movement. The Austrian gendarmes who have retired into Switzerland have been disarmed by the Swiss authorities, and sent into the interior of the country. The Federal Council has dispatched troops to the frontiers of the Grisons. The rising of the population of the Valteline is confirmed by further despatches. It is said that the movement is universal, and that Sondrio, the most important place in the district, is the centre of the insurrectionary movement. The Sub-Governor of Sondrio has fled with gendarmes and the public treasure into the Tyrol. Sardinian officials fill the public offices in Sondrio.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is the intention of the authorities, we understand, to form an encampment on Teg Down, near Winchester.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* states that the Mediterranean fleet is to be augmented to thirty-five screw-ships of the line.

In addition to the present defences, it is the intention of Government to strongly fortify the Isle of Wight at all points.

Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine has been appointed to hoist his flag on board the *Edgar*, 91, screw steam-ship, as second in command of the Channel fleet.

Major Field's battery of artillery, with Lieutenants Cavendish, Chambers, and Bowen, marched from Limerick for the Curragh on the 30th and the 31st ult. To return in two months.

Her Majesty has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Brevet Major Frederick Miller, Royal Artillery, on account of an act of bravery performed by him during the war in the Crimea.

Upwards of 1200 men are now awaiting orders for embarkation to India in Warley Barracks. The troops now in these barracks were inspected on Saturday last.

The officers of the 15th (King's) Hussars dined together at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, on Monday evening. Covers were laid for forty, and the chair was taken by Colonel M'Queen.

In accordance with Admiralty orders the screw steam-vessel *Ariadne* will be launched at Deptford Dockyard on Saturday (to-day). After launching, the *Ariadne* will be towed to Woolwich for completion.

The British Government has issued orders for 400,000 rifles and carbines—half to be made at Liège, and half at Birmingham. The 200,000 for Liège are to be given to public competition among the armourers, whose tenders were received up to the 20th ult.

Another magnificent addition was made to the British Navy by the launch from Chatham Dockyard, on Wednesday, of the fine screw-steamer *Charybdis*, 21 guns, which event took place under the most favourable circumstances.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry C. W. Smith, G.C.B., commanding the northern and midland districts, will relinquish his command in September next. The gallant officer succeeded General Earl Cathcart in 1851. It has not transpired who is to succeed Sir Harry.

It is the intention of General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, to assemble a large force of cavalry, artillery, engineers, and infantry this summer at the Curragh Camp. This would have taken place earlier if the Irish elections had not interfered.

The Queen has conferred the order of the Victoria Cross, for acts of bravery in India, upon Private Murphy, 2nd battalion Military Train; Lance-Corporal Thompson, Quartermaster-Sergeant Simpson, and Private Davis, all of the 42nd Regiment. Private Spence, 42nd, would have been decorated also had he survived.

Quartermaster George Grant, Commissary of Clothing at the new clothing dépôt, Woolwich, has received the honorary rank of Captain, and an increase to his present salary of £150 per annum, for the zeal and intelligence displayed by him in the formation and development of the new system of providing army clothing.

On Friday week Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, of the 18th Light Hussars, inspected the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which has been assembled for eight days' training at Doncaster. Colonel Knox, at the close of the evolutions, complimented the regiment on its efficiency. The regiment was on Saturday dismissed.

Last Friday's *Gazette* contains two Privy Council notifications respecting Chaplains in the Navy, and medical officers in both the Army and Navy. As far as the Navy Chaplains are concerned, the object is to ameliorate their position, and place them on an equality of rank and pay with the Chaplains in the Army. The object of the other notification is the assimilation, as far as possible, of the relative ranks and rates of pay and half-pay of the medical officers of the Army and Navy.

The new batteries for the defence of the mouth of the Tyne have been begun at Tynemouth, under the direction of Colonel Robertson, of the Engineers. Three guns will be placed at the east front of the Castle yard, one in the corner and two in the south front, and a large gun will be placed on the north side, commanding the Long Sands. The guns will be 68-pouders; and, if possible, they will be Armstrong's rifle guns. Clifford's Fort will also be immediately put into a state of defence.

On Thursday week the *Phaeton* (late 50-gun frigate, in No. 1 dry dock at Sheerness), which has recently been cut asunder in midships to be converted into a screw-steamer, underwent the process of the after body being launched thirty-four feet from its original position. The after body was supported in a launching-cradle, or slipway, on an inclined plane of five-eighths of an inch to the foot, and was mechanically moved by purchases to its intended distance, only extending one inch and a half beyond her thirty-four feet, as intended.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a sensible circular, enjoining officers to receive with cordiality, and treat with kindness, the sea-men volunteers from the merchant navy, in order that, during the period of transition from their old habits to the stricter discipline of a man-of-war, they may gradually grow accustomed to the service, and not receive the impression that they have been unfairly treated. Instructions are given to officers respecting the course they are to pursue. They are sound and judicious.

During the past week the Duke of Lancaster's Yeomanry Cavalry, consisting of troops from Furness, Wigan, Bolton, Rochdale, and Worsley, have been undergoing their annual drill in Lancaster. The regiment was reviewed on Thursday, and the evolutions were performed in a most soldier-like manner. Colonel M'Mahon, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who was appointed to inspect the regiment, expressed the great gratification which he had derived from the inspection. On Friday the several troops started on their return journey.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has issued a commission under her Royal sign manual appointing the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Major-General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.; Colonel Sir Proby Thomas Cawley, K.C.B.; Thomas Alexander, Esq., C.B.; Colonel Edward Harris Greathed, C.B.; William Farr, Esq., M.D.; James Ranald Martin, Esq.; and John Sutherland, Esq., M.D., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the measures which it may be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of all ranks of her Majesty's army serving in India.

Rifle corps continue to be formed throughout the kingdom. Among the suggestions made regarding these corps by writers to the papers is one that volunteers shall not use bayonets, but be provided with a pike about seven feet long, entirely separate, and with a hinged bracket near the top, so that it might be used as a rest when the enemy are at a distance; if shot with iron, it might be stuck sloping into the ground in front of the volunteers, like an abatis or chevaux de frise, when attacked by cavalry. A gentleman writing from Oxford points out a great objection to using Government Enfield rifles—namely, that the stock is of uniform length, so that each man would not be able to obtain a rifle suiting the length of his own arm and neck. The Government rifles, he says, require 8 lb. weight to pull the trigger, a necessary precaution when the weapon is put into the hands of ploughmen, but a very needless and objectionable one if it is to be used by the class of men of whom volunteer corps would consist. He proposes that the Government should supply barrels, so that a uniformity of bore might be procured, and that the volunteers should themselves get them fitted to suitable stocks and locks.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.—Accounts have been received at Marseilles from the expedition which has gone in search of the sources of the Nile, and which on arriving at Cairo was nearly broken up. Several persons belonging to it gave up the journey, and raised obstacles in the way of M. Miani, the leader, but that gentleman has not allowed himself to be discouraged.

The desert of Korosko, which the expedition had to cross, having been found to be inhabited by warlike tribes, the original itinerary has been abandoned, and the expedition will take the road by Douzoules. M. Miani has received the arms which were furnished by order of the Emperor. The expedition, which has still with it M. Dumas, an artist, M. Poussiel, of Avignon, and other travellers, was to leave Cairo on the 12th of May for Assan. The members were full of confidence in the success of the undertaking.

SOMERSETSHIRE SOCIETY.—The forty-eighth anniversary of this excellent institution, established for the purpose of apprenticing the children of poor Somersetshire parents resident in London, was held on Tuesday at the Albion, Aldersgate-street. Mr. A. Mills, M.P., presided; and the company included several members of the Western Circuit and many other influential gentlemen connected with the county. Mr. T. F. Chorley was unanimously elected hon. secretary and committee-man, in the place of Mr. Bayard Sheppard, who has retired. Several donations and subscriptions were announced, and the Earl of Cork was nominated president for the ensuing year. The committee, in their annual report, which discloses a very satisfactory state of the society's affairs, say:—"We must again press upon the attention of the governors the necessity of their individual and combined exertions on behalf of their poor fellow-countrymen who are attracted to the metropolitan districts in increasing numbers."

The Hon. Henry Elliot left London on Tuesday, charged with a special mission from the English Government to the Court of Naples. Mr. Elliot is our Minister at Copenhagen, but being in England was selected by Lord Malmesbury for this important mission.

#### SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

VINE DISEASE.—The fungus oidium, we are sorry to learn, has reappeared in the vineyards of the Gironde, particularly in the celebrated vines of the Médoc.—*Cosmos*.

ICE CRYSTALS, &c.—Dr. Tyndall (who has devoted much attention to the physical properties of ice, and lectured upon it at the Royal Institution) has printed in the *Philosophical Magazine* for June a communication received by him from Professor A. Erman, of Berlin, containing observations on the structure, melting, and crystallisation of ice, made by him during his travels in Siberia. The paper, which will deeply interest meteorologists, is illustrated by engravings of rare ice crystals.

CHEMICAL MATCHES WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.—M. Canouil, of Paris, is now manufacturing chemical matches which contain no phosphorus or other poisonous substance. He has patented various kinds. The latest is made of chlorate of potash, powdered glass or flint, bichromate of potash, gum or dextrine, and water, made into paste. Their combustion is only caused by friction—not by a blow or shock. Their manufacture is not injurious to the workpeople.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY TO EMBROIDERY, &c.—M. Martin de Brette has just made known a new art—the application of the electric spark to piercing the designs for embroidery. The paper is placed on a plate of metal and closely pressed to ensure contact. The plate is then united to one of the poles of a Ruhmkorff's coil, the other pole being connected with a metallic style isolated in a glass of water, which is held in the hand. The outlines of the design are followed by the style without its touching the paper, and the piercing is made with very great neatness.—*Cosmos*.

SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM.—Professor Raphael Napoli, of the Academy of Naples, has just made the important discovery that in the lava issuing from Vesuvius there exists a large portion of the very rare metalloids selenium and tellurium, combined with titanium, lead, and iron. The cooled lava is subjected to the action of sulphuric acid, when selenium is formed, the oxides of tellurium and selenium being driven off in vapour in large quantities. M. Napoli proposes to call the compound "scaccite." Vesuvius may, perhaps, become a rich mine of these metals, which, through their cost, have not yet received due attention.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY TO MILITARY PURPOSES.—Experiments have been recently made with M. Grenet's electric pile for the purpose of producing an electric light to be used by night reconnoitring parties. The trials, which took place in the gardens of the Tuilleries and in the Bois de Boulogne, are stated to have been highly satisfactory. This artificial sun may be extinguished or suffered to shine at pleasure, and will show, over a horizon of a mile and a quarter, all the movements of an enemy. M. Grenet is said to have invented also what may be called a pocket electric light.

MADREFORES.—Mrs. Thynne, a few years ago, sent to Mr. P. H. Gosse series of observations by herself on the increase of these zoophytes, illustrated by drawings. Mr. Gosse at first intended to abridge the papers, and insert the substance in his "Actinologia Britannica," but, judging that their value would be thus considerably diminished, he has sent them to the editors of "The Annals of Natural History," who have inserted them in the present number. They will be found very instructive to marine naturalists. Mr. Gosse appends a correspondence between Mrs. Thynne and himself on the subject.

TOMB OF AMASIS (who died B.C. 569, a few months before the invasion of Cambyses).—M. Martelli, formerly Consul and Conservator of the Musée Egyptien, has just discovered at Thebes the intact tomb of the Pharaoh Amasis. The King is sitting on a bier covered with gilding, and adorned with two great wings. Thirty valuable jewels, among which was a golden hatchet, with raised figures on a ground of blue lapis lazuli, were found with the body. M. Martelli had already found jewels in the tomb of Apis, which form now the principal ornament of the Musée Egyptien; but a royal tomb completely intact is an unique discovery, truly unheeded for.—*Cosmos*.

NEWLY-INVENTED SAFETY-LAMP FOR MINERS.—In the library of the Royal Institution, on Friday week, Mr. S. S. Kenrick (formerly a coal-proprietor of Flintshire, but now of St. Helier's, Jersey) exhibited in action his newly-invented safety-lamp for miners, his object being to provide for them more light than they obtain from the lamps now in use, with greater security from danger. To increase the brilliancy of the light, air is admitted into the oil-pan at the top through two short thin tubes, about 1/16th of an inch in diameter; and greater security is obtained by various internal arrangements, which prevent the flame from ascending when the lamp is brought into combustible air, and by giving it greater external strength. Mr. Kenrick states that no external agitation of the air outside the lamp can affect the flame. He is very sanguine with respect to the success of his lamp, which he says can be manufactured cheaply in large numbers. He considers, also, that oil will be found much more economical than candles, now so much used, and so exceedingly dangerous

## LITERATURE.

## FIJI AND THE FIJIANS. Alexander Heylin.

These two volumes relate to missionary enterprise in the Fiji group of islands in the South Pacific. The authorship of the first is due to the Rev. Thomas Williams, of Adelaide, who resided in the country during fifteen years as a Wesleyan missionary. The second, which narrates the mission history, proceeds from the pen of the Rev. James Calvert, who laboured in Fiji during seventeen years. More than two centuries have elapsed since these islands were discovered by Tasman, and they remained unvisited after his voyage till 1643, when Captain Cook lay-to off an island in the windward group, which he named Turtle Island. The entire group comprises about two hundred and eighty-five islands and islets, of which eighty are inhabited; those to the windward are named Fiji, those to the leeward Viti. It was not till the year 1806 that Fiji was resorted to for trading purposes. Its sandal-wood was required to burn before Chinese idols. The natural scenery of the archipelago is of surpassing beauty, and a deep soil of vegetable mould renders them extremely fertile. The people are ferocious cannibals. Of their antiquity there is no historical record, nor even any tradition in their national songs. It is presumed that, before the last hundred years, the government was patriarchal; at present its political state is said to bear a close resemblance to the old feudal system of Europe. There are many independent kings, and some of the smaller islands are tributary to the larger; but the most powerful of all is the sovereign of Mbau, which is the centre of authority throughout Fiji. Royalty is despotic, sacred, and hereditary. The rule of polity recognises the brother of a deceased king as his successor, "failing whom, his own eldest son, or the eldest son of his eldest brother, fills his place. But the rank of mothers and other circumstances often cause a deviation from the rule. I am acquainted with several cases in which the elder brother has yielded his right to the younger, with a reservation as to power and tribute becoming a man only second to a king." There is a Royal Council, and its members are the organs of communication between the chiefs and people and the sovereign; and this department of the State is said to be complete and effective. Public business is regulated by ancient precedents, no innovation on old forms being allowed. Justice does not preside over the administration of the laws. "Murder by a chief is less heinous than petty larceny committed by a man of low rank." Men are frequently condemned to die without being heard, nor is it unusual for the body to be eaten. In many cases the injured avenge their own wrongs without the intervention of a judge. The sentence of punishment is often set aside when the convicted person makes "soro," or atonement, of which there are five kinds, some humiliating, some pecuniary; in others by the voluntary infliction of bodily pain, as mutilation. Polygamy prevails, and the dignity of a chief is measured by the number of his wives, who vary from ten to fifty; in some cases they extend to one hundred. The people are decidedly aristocratic; republicanism, of which they have heard from American traders, is abhorred. No one below the rank of a chief is allowed to stand upright in his presence; in a house the inferior must creep; but if he happens to be on his feet at the moment he must bend his body in sign of obeisance. None must pass behind a chief—always before him. This rule is probably enforced to prevent assassination. Cultivators do not pay a money-rent for their land, but a tax on all their produce. Curiously enough, the day of payment is a day of festivity, when all are dressed in their gayest attire; and this is accounted for by the fact that, if the chiefs exact largely, they bestow liberally. Hoarding among them is unknown. Though war is the normal state of the country the people are not eager for blood and battle. Fear alone arms their hands. All Fijians distrust each other; when they walk, work, or repose, their weapons are within reach. They are sensible of the evils of war, and prefer labour to fighting. It is the ambition of the chiefs alone that provokes hostility, each wishing to aggrandise himself by seizing the lands of others.

In many of the processes of production the Fijians are industrious and skilful. In agriculture they are superior to the natives of all the other islands in the Western Pacific. The soil and climate are in their favour, and the Rev. Mr. Williams declares that he has grown in his garden yams "nearly six feet in length and weighing eighty pounds." The banana, the sweet potato, tobacco, and vines are cultivated; but the implements of husbandry are rude. They break the clods with sticks; their pruning-knives were made of tortoise-shell. Now they have supplies from Sheffield. The bark of the malo-tree is the raw material from which they make cloth, while they convert the leaf of the cocoanut into mats and sails. "The wicker-work baskets of Fiji," writes the Rev. W. Lawry, "are strong, handsome, and useful, beyond any I have seen at home or abroad." Their fans are neat and various in pattern. As the people derive a large share of their subsistence from fishing, they have from practice attained to great proficiency in seines and nets, taking all kinds of fish, from shrimps to turtles. Their pottery utensils are beautiful, and tastefully shaped; many are designed from ribbed flowers. Fish are cured by smoking, both for home consumption and for export. Their canoes, war-clubs, and spears, are far from contemptible; and it is only of late years that they possessed iron, with which to form their tools. But of all arts, that in which the Fijian excels and glories is, strange to say, the art of wig-making, and of whiskers and moustaches, which our barristers would admire and our dandies envy.

There is in the first volume an interesting chapter on the manners and customs of this singular people. Girls are betrothed at an early age, and frequently to men past the prime of life. Boys are circumcised when from seven to twelve years old. In some parts of these islands the father may not speak to his son after his fifteenth year. Marriage is preceded by many curious formalities, nor is it generally complete till the woman has undergone the process of tattooing, though the highest-class ladies postpone the performance till they have become mothers. Marriage is purely a civil contract, so that the attendance of the priest is not required. Married women frequently lose their noses; and a native wife told the wife of a missionary that it was one of the results of polygamy, jealous wives cutting or biting off the noses of those whom they hate. Old people are frequently strangled by their own relations. The names of several chiefs are recorded who have acquired a horrible fame by their cannibal propensities. One registered the number of persons he had eaten by stones placed at certain distances, and the Rev. Mr. Lyth, by actual computation, ascertained that he must have devoured nine hundred persons. The head forms no part of such repasts. The heart, thigh, and arm are considered the greatest dainties. The bodies are generally baked in an oven, and even limbs are cut off the living victim and cooked and eaten before his eyes.

In a large part of Fiji the missionaries have succeeded in abolishing or greatly reducing cannibalism, polygamy, and infanticide. Under their influence civilisation has made a gratifying progress, and indeed, during the last five-and-twenty years, a moral revolution has been effected through the teachings of Christianity; but the great work

of conversion is far from being fully accomplished. Many zealous men have died in this holy labour. In spite, however, of all their zeal, the field of exertion is still ample. The snake has been scathed, not killed. The infirm are still buried alive and widows are strangled. More help is yet needed from England.

## MANUAL OF PRACTICAL GARDENING. By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. Houlston and Wright.

In these days, when gardening is gradually becoming more and more of a science, and flower-beds are being arranged with as much regard to the blending of colour as to worsted patterns, any new gardening work from the experienced pen of Mr. Glenny is especially welcome. He has already copiously treated of the culture of flowers, as well as of fruit and vegetables, and followed in Lord St. Leonard's wake with the "Handy Book of Gardening"; and his present work combines the whole of garden science, with a treatise on landscape gardening: he has, in short, a hint to drop on everything. Armed with this red

constructed and interesting tale. Strange to say that, being only in one volume (a modest proceeding, which we commend to all literary neophytes), the book is too short—that is, space enough has not been left for the writer to evolve his characters and to tone down his superabundance of incident. So much capability is apparent in the author that an extension of the work to two volumes would have been not only a possibility but a desirable improvement. We would particularly direct attention to the manner in which legal scenery, incidents, and machinery are dealt with; they are clearly from the life, and by the hand of a shrewd observer and incipient humorist.

## HUDIBRAS. H. G. Bohn.

Mr. Bohn has just added to his "Illustrated Library" an edition of "Hudibras." It is stated—and we can verify the assertion—that the present edition is intended to be more complete, though in a smaller compass, than any of its numerous predecessors. The text is that of Nash, which is usually accepted as the best, but in many

instances the author's original readings have been used; but, as in all cases the variations are shown in the foot notes, the reader is enabled to take his choice. The main feature of the edition is its notes, which have been selected—as we think, with great care—from every known source, including the authority of Grey and Nash; while some of the notes are, to a certain extent, original, arising from some historical and bibliographical knowledge of the times, or derived from a manuscript key annexed to a copy of the first edition, and attributed to Butler himself. A biographical sketch of the poet is appended, but it adds no new discovery about him, and the only fact that appears beyond what we have already known is that the monument erected to his memory in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, has been destroyed. The illustrations are numerous and well executed. They comprehend, among others, a portrait of Butler; a view of his "Tenement" near Strensham, Worcestershire; and nearly sixty portraits, ranging from Charles I., Charles II., Montague, Oliver Cromwell, and Joan of Arc, down to Moll Cutpurse, and Hopkins the witchfinder. The story itself is illustrated by appropriate woodcuts to every canto. Altogether this is a most pleasing and excellent edition of a poem which, though full of the individuality of a particular age, is also full of adaptabilities to all time.

## SCHOOL PERSPECTIVE. By J. R. DICKSEE. Simpkin and Marshall.

This is a book of progressive instruction in linear perspective, both theoretical and practical, specially designed for the use of schools. The author, Mr. Dicksee, is principal drawing-master to the City of London School, and to the Normal College for Training Teachers of the British and Foreign

School Society. He has thus had opportunities which have enabled him to produce a practical work intended for class use, and designed to assist in teaching perspective in the same manner as the most popular works on arithmetic, geography, and so on, assist in teaching those respective sciences. The groundwork of the manual has been the lectures and exercises constituting the course by which students at the college for training teachers of the British and Foreign School Society have been prepared for the annual Government examinations, and the course, having been six times repeated in as many years, has been again carefully revised, and much new matter and a great number of exercises added to it. The plan on which the book is framed appears to be well adapted to its object, which is systematically progressive teaching. It is well got up, the illustrated examples especially being produced with great care.

## A NEW CLASSICAL LEXICON OF BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHY. By THOMAS SWINBURNE CARR, M.A., King's College. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

In the preface to his Lexicon the author expresses his opinion that the work, though small in dimensions, will be found amply sufficient for all the wants of the pupil in reading classical authors, and equally available for the scholar as a compendious book of reference.

It is distinguished from other dictionaries of the same kind by a more extended vocabulary of proper names; for it "contains at least 1500 names more than the most complete, and 2500 more than the most recent, of its predecessors." Another distinctive feature of the work is the appendix at the foot of each page the metrical authorities which determine the pronunciation of proper names occurring in that page, so that the pronunciation is seen in conjunction with its authority. At the close of each article of any importance the author has collected the principal classical citations which substantiate the statements in the text, so that the subjects and the citations reciprocally illustrate each other. Our limits, however, do not allow us to go into detail; and we, therefore, simply call attention to a work which contains a larger amount of well-digested information than was ever attempted within similar dimensions, besides presenting several distinctive features of interest and importance.

## "BASHI BAZOUKS PLAYING CHESS." BY ALEXANDRE BIDA.

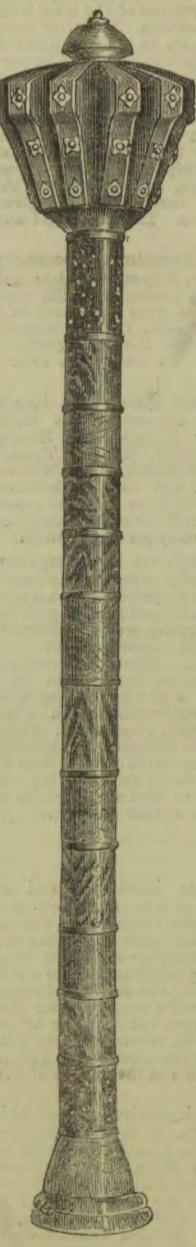
AMONGST the most noteworthy things of the kind of our day are M. Alexandre Bida's masterly crayon drawings. They combine in a remarkable degree boldness and freedom of outline with a soft and brilliant finish, producing the effect of colour with colourless materials. But what is still more essential is the ripe study and appreciation of character, and the keen eye for the picturesque, displayed by the artist on all occasions. His sphere of action has hitherto been chiefly confined to Oriental climes, from which he has brought home some beautiful works; but we have no doubt that when he chooses to apply himself to other themes he will acquit himself in a way to increase the renown he has already attained. The scene of "Bashi Bazouks Playing Chess" is an admirable study; true to the life in character, and admirably spirited in the composition and execution.

## CURIOS EMBLEM OF EASTERN SOVEREIGNTY.

THIS sceptre was found in the King's apartments in the Kaiserbagh, Lucknow (in the treasury-room), and was given to Lieut. Morland, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, by one of the men, and by him was presented to the present owner, Mr. W. H. Russell, the special correspondent of the *Times*. It was recognised in Lucknow as a very ancient sceptre, sent by the King of Delhi (the Mogul), in 1785, to the Nawab Vizier of Oude, as a token of his favour, and it was usually kept in the Hosseiniabad, and used in the annual processions by the King, when proceeding from that place to the Imaumbarah. The head is composed of one massive piece of fine Oriental clouded agate, elaborately fluted, in the form of a mace, and enriched with rubies and emeralds. The handle, which is about twenty inches in length, is composed of varied specimens of Oriental jaspers and agates, cylindrically cut, and divided by light ferrules of fine gold. It is supposed that the peculiar arrangement of the stones is symbolical. The sceptre can be seen at Messrs. Phillips', jewellers, 23, Cockspur-street, London.



"BASHI BAZOUKS PLAYING AT CHESS."—BY ALEXANDRE BIDA.



ANCIENT SCEPTRE FOUND IN THE TREASURY AT LUCKNOW.



THE ROYAL ALBERT VIADUCT AT SALTASH.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. J. COX AND W. H. LUKE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 547.

## THE ROYAL ALBERT VIADUCT AT SALTASH.

THE Number of this Journal for May the 14th contained two Engravings in connection with the inauguration of the Albert Bridge, or Viaduct, by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. On the preceding page we give a representation of this triumph of engineering skill, from photographs by W. J. Cox, of Plymouth and Devonport, and by W. H. Luke, of Bedford-street, Plymouth. This viaduct carries a railway across the estuary of the Tamar, which separates Devon from Cornwall, and the great breadth of which, together with its treacherous bottom, offered very serious obstacles to the engineer. Mr. Brunel is the engineer to whom is due the merit of having overcome these difficulties; and the Albert Viaduct is another example of his great mechanical genius. The railway itself, although only sixty miles long, presented unexampled difficulties, and in its construction has required seven tunnels and forty-three viaducts.

The Albert Viaduct is on the tubular principle, and is additionally supported by massive suspension-chains. Furthermore, the principle of the bowstring-girder bridge is introduced, and a massive wrought-iron bow for each span gives increased rigidity to the whole structure. In forming a foundation for the side piers Mr. Brunel had no difficulty, but to procure a firm basis for the pier in the centre of the river he had to overcome many. The water was seventy feet deep, and below it lay a stratum of mud and gravel of twenty feet thickness. To establish the foundation by means of a common cofferdam would be of course impossible, but the difficulty was overcome by a novel application of the cofferdam principle. An immense wrought-iron cylinder, thirty-seven feet in diameter, one hundred feet high, and weighing three hundred tons, was sunk exactly in the centre of the stream. From this the water was pumped out and air forced in until the men were enabled to work in comparative dryness at the bottom of the river in a kind of gigantic diving-bell. By this means the whole of the sand and gravel was removed, the rock levelled, and the solid column of masonry reared from it to above the high-water line. The two gigantic wrought-iron tubes were put together on the river bank, and afterwards floated to their places, and then raised as one piece. These are constructed of wrought-iron boiler plates: each span with its chain and ties weighs upwards of 1200 tons. When the tubes were raised to the requisite elevation the suspension-chains were attached to them, and the roadway was quickly constructed. The total length of the bridge, from side to side of the valley, is 2240 feet, 300 feet longer than the Britannia Tubular Bridge. The greatest width of the basement of the central support is only 30 feet, and the greatest height from the foundation to the summit is 260 feet. The quantity of iron used in the bridge is in all about 3850 tons, 2650 tons of wrought iron, and 1200 tons of cast iron. In the structure no less than 14,000 cubic feet of timber were used, and in the construction of the piers and stone columns no less than 459,000 cubic feet of masonry.

[In a small portion of our impression the last sixteen lines of the above description were misplaced at page 548.]

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 5.—Sunday after Ascension.

MONDAY, 6.—Mutiny at Allahabad, 1857.

TUESDAY, 7.—Parliamentary Reform Act passed, 1832.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—General Barnard besieged Delhi, 1857.

THURSDAY, 9.—Mutiny at the Nore, 1797.

FRIDAY, 10.—Oxford Easter Term ends.

SATURDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m

4 42 5 7 6 34 6 1 6 30 6 59 7 29 8 0 8 31 9 2 9 35 10 7 10 38 11 9

## NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A New Classical Lexicon of Biography, Mythology, and Geography. By T. S. Carr. Simpkin Marshall, and Co.	tional Exposition of his Discourses and Speeches as Recorded in the Acts of the Apostles. By S. H. Griffin and Co.
A Picturesque of the New World. By K. Campbell. Two vols. Newby.	Rambles at the Antipodes. Smith and Son.
Alice Cary's Pictures of Country Life. Low and Co.	Red Cross Volunteering: How to Organise and Drill Them. By Hans Busk. Routledge and Co.
Catalogue of the Important Library of the late J. A. Swan Turner, Esq., to be sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on Monday, June 6.	School Perspective. By J. R. Dicksee. Simpkin and Co.
Choice Notes from "Notes and Queries." Folk Lore. Bell and Daldy.	Sunday Afternoons in the Nursery; or, Familiar Narratives from the Book of Genesis. By M. L. Charlesworth. Third Edition. Seeley and Co.
Chronicle of the Hundredth Birthday of Robert Burns. Collected and Edited by James Bellantine. Fullarton and Co.	The Art-Journal for June.
Fraser's Magazine for June.	The Bayeux Tapestry. A Historical Tale of the Eleventh Century. With a Facsimile of the Tapestry. Hamilton and Co.
Friendship. And other Poems. By Hibernicus. Saunders, Ottley, and Co.	The Comprehensive History of England. Parts 19 and 20. Blackie and Son.
Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Notices of Endfield. By J. T. M. Meyers. Field.	The History of Progress in Great Britain. By R. K. Philip. With numerous Illustrations. Houlston and Wright.
Hudibras. By Samuel Butler. With Variorum Notes, selected principally from Grey and Nash. Edited by H. G. Bohn. With 62 additional Portraits. Two vols. Bohn.	The History of the Life of G. G. Stephenson. Abridged by the Author from the Original and Larger Work. By S. Smith. Murray. The Universal Review for June.
John H. Steggall: a Real History of a Suffolk Man. Enlarged Edition. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.	The Vileadias of Italy since the Congress of Vienna. By A. L. V. Gretton. Routledge and Co.
Le Poer for June.	The Wife's Temptation. A Tale of Balaclava. By the Author of "The Sisters of Charity," &c. Two volumes. Westerton. Titan for June.
Memoirs of Robert Houdin. Ambassador, Author, and Conjurer. Written by Himself. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.	Vol. II. of Oeuvres Complètes de Shakespeare, traduites par F. Victor Hugo. 15 vol.
Natural History of Ferns. Groombridge and Sons.	Who is to have it? A Novel. By the Author of "The Netherwoods of Otterpool." Routledge and Co.
Our Brothers and Cousins: A Summer Tour in Canada and the States. By J. Macgregor. Seeley and Co.	XXII. Melodie Italiana, con Accompanamento di Pianoforte. Composte da Angelo Mariani. Ewer and Co.
Our Woodlands, Heaths, and Hedges. By W. R. Coleman. Routledge and Co.	Paul the Preacher; or, a Popular and Practical NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.
Our Friends. By a Popular and Practical NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.	Burns's Flowers. A Dirge. Jewell. Riferimenti, Form I. Composed by G. Linley. Addison, Hollier, and Co.
An Englishman I. Written by E. Coyle. composed by Capt. E. H. F. Hutton. Jewell. Breezes of Evening. Part Song. Words by J. F. Waller; music by C. Oberthür. Wessel and Co.	The Parting Thought. Romance Sans Parole. By T. B. Southgate. Jewell.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that SHAREHOLDERS will be ADMITTED to VIEW the GREAT EASTERN in her present forward state on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 13th and 14th inst., on presenting a card of admission, which may be obtained at this office.

The public will be admitted on the above-mentioned days, on payment of 2s. 6d. each person, by Tickets, to be obtained at this office, or on board the ship.

By order, J. H. YATES, Secretary.

Offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C., June 1, 1859.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending

Saturday, June 11.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, open at Ten. Admission by Person Tickets, or on payment of One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Wednesday, 8th, Open at Twelve. GREAT SUMMER FLOWER and FRUIT SHOW. Admission free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, or by One-Guinea Season Tickets on payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Tickets, 7s. 6d.; or, if taken before the day of the show, 6s.; Children under Twelve, half-price. Saturday, 11th, Metropolitan School Choral Society's Concert of 2500 Children on the Great Festival Orchestra. Admission Free by Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by Tickets. The Rhododendrons and other American Plants in the Terrace, Gardens, and Park, are now in full bloom.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE for the BENEFIT of the LONDON GENERAL PORTERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and Thursday, 15th June. Railway tickets to Palace and back (including admission), 1s. 6d.; Children Half-price. Tickets may be had at 11, Coleman-street, City; 41, Broad-street; Golden-square, opposite Poland-street; and of the Committee. N.B. For particulars of amusement, see small bills.

CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW.—The SECOND GRAND SUMMER FLOWER and FRUIT SHOW of the present season will be held on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8. Doors open at Twelve. Admission free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, or by One-Guinea Season Tickets on payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Tickets, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or if taken before the day of the Show, Five Shillings. Children under Twelve, Half-price.—Tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS CHORAL SOCIETY, established to promote Musical Education in the Schools of the Metropolis and its vicinity. A GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL will take place in the NEW GREAT HANDEL ORCHESTRA at the CRYSTAL PALACE on SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859, commencing at Three o'clock. The Chorus will consist of about 5000 Children and Teachers of Metropolitan Schools. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Organist, Mr. Brownsmith. The Programme will comprise pieces selected from Handel, Mendelssohn, Farrant, Dr. Arne, Stafford Smith, Sir J. Stevenson, Spofforth, &c. The full Band of the Royal Military Asylum will perform several pieces during the day. Admission: By Season Tickets of both classes, Free; or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, at Half-a-Crown or Five Shillings each, may be secured previous to the day of performance at the Crystal Palace; and at No. 2, Exeter Hall. Books containing the Music in full vocal score, with pianoforte or organ accompaniment, price 1s. 6d., together with Tickets of Admission may also be obtained of the Treasurer or Secretary of the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society, 4, St. Ann's-lane, E. Wm. Hammond, Treasurer, Northumberland House, Percy Circus; G. J. Entwistle, Hon. Sec., No. 4, St. Ann's-lane, City.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, June 6, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS will commence their Third Engagement at this Theatre since their return from America, when will be performed Stirring Coyne's last New and Successful Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. After which a HANDSOME HUSBAND. In both of which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear. Concluding with ELECTRA.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Weeks of Mr. CHARLES KEAN'S Management. The Public is respectfully informed that the 5th of JUNE the Public will be withdrawn early in July, never to be repeated under the present Management. On Monday, and during the Week, will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of HENRY THE FIFTH. Commencing at Seven o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Keane; Chorus, Mrs. C. Keane.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMTHITHEATRE.—Monday, and during the week, a Military Spectacle, entitled FRANCE and AUSTRIA, with Scenes in the Circle, John, Henry Cooke, &c.; concluding with THE SPANISH DANGERS. Extensive arrangements for Whitsuntide. Commence at Seven. Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Mr. PHELPS and Miss GLYN every Evening—Engagement of Mr. Widdicombe. On Monday, and Wednesday, to commence with HENRY VIII.; Tuesday and Thursday, THE HUNCHBACK; Friday, A PLAY. To be followed by THE TWO POLTS: Mr. Widdicombe.

## THE WAR IN ITALY. GREAT BATTLE.

A number of Sketches have just been received from our Artist at the Seat of War which, with others of domestic interest, will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of next week, June 11. Office, 198, Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

Up to the time at which we write Garibaldi remains the hero of the war. Neither King, Kaiser, nor Emperor has as yet gained any laurels or achieved any success which would justify the impartial journalist in declaring him to be a General. The butchery of Montebello was butchery in vain; and the same may be said of the two battles of Palestro, that wasted human life without the plea either of a necessity or a result. Garibaldi's victories stand on a different footing. They strengthen the growing belief of the British public that the Italians, if uninumbered by the aid of their too powerful friends, might not only have rendered a good account of the Austrians in Lombardy and Venetia, but of the protectors of the Pope in Rome. But it did not suit the purpose of France to hold aloof and to maintain as strict a neutrality as England is disposed to do, otherwise the Italians might have achieved the independence of Italy, or have waged a struggle single-handed against Austria for so long a period as to have justified all the great Powers, England included, in interfering for the sake and in the name of common humanity, and dictating, for the general good, the withdrawal of Austrian and all other foreign troops from the Peninsula.

It is now too late to hope for any such result. But those who sympathise with Italy may be permitted to hope that there are yet many men as good and heroic as Garibaldi, and as utterly untainted with self-seeking as he is, to emerge out of the battle-fields of this barbarous war, and to dignify it with a glory such as Tell shed upon the mountains of Switzerland, and Hofer upon those of the Tyrol.

Truly, Europe in 1859 presents an extraordinary, and in some respects a degrading, spectacle. France is confident, Austria obstinate, Italy hopeful, Prussia fearful, Russia decided, England bold, but anxious. The ground on which contend the two Emperors and a King—with a Garibaldi, more heroic than either—is macadamised with what is called glory. But was it glory for Italy? or will it be glory again? Not unless such men as Garibaldi gain it; for it will hereafter be no pleasant subject of reflection for the Italian people, if they be made independent, that they owe their independence, as they had previously owed their subjection, to foreigners. Let us trust, however, that there are better days in store for the Italians than they have yet seen; and that the Garibaldis and other men of that stamp may ultimately become the masters of the situation. At the present time the prospect is not favourable; but the war is in itself so extraordinary that extraordinary men may be expected to arise out of it to baffle and perhaps confound the calculations of those who prearranged it. And if England's neutrality mean anything it means good for the Italians.

IN all the remarks of the English press upon the subject of the war in Italy it seems to be taken for granted that the Lombardo-Venetians, of all classes, are disaffected towards Austria, and that Piedmont is the real representative of the opinions, wishes, and wants of all Italy. Upon these points, as well as upon some others that are not yet very clearly understood, we present the following, from an able and intelligent correspondent, whose name, were we at liberty to divulge it, would add weight to his opinions:

"Throughout Lombardy," he says, "the peasantry are far better affected towards their rulers than it is generally believed. This, however, is especially owing to the policy that Austria follows in every portion of the empire, tempering the force of her despotism by a system of conciliation towards the people at large, in contradistinction to her treatment of all the classes above them.

"The effects of this policy were made manifest in the year 1848, when the peasantry even regarded the Piedmontese as invaders, instead of liberators, and actually refused them the supplies which they contributed willingly to bring into the Austrian camps.

"Anomalies like this, and there are enough of them, are quite sufficient to confound with this difficulty those who fancy that, from a winter or a year passed in Italy, they are qualified to pronounce upon the country and its people. There is not, probably, a nation of Europe whose *morale* is more imperfectly understood. Assuredly we English have not formed a correct estimate of them. Still less have the French; least of all, have the Germans.

"Of one error it is time we should be disabused. Piedmont is no type of Peninsular Italy, if she, indeed, be Italian at all. Few, if any, of the characteristics of the Italian mind are found there; and, in their ways, habits, and language, they have no brotherhood with the people of the South. Their courage has more affinity with the resolute boldness of the North than with the hot impetuosity of Southern Europe. They are more patient, more persevering, more industrious, more self-dependent, and, at the same time, less impressionable, less imaginative, less ingenious,

than the peninsular Italian. Theirs is not the land of painters, sculptors, poets, and musicians, any more than it is the soil of the orange and the lime; but it is a country of hardy husbandmen and industrious townsfolk, with minds keenly employed upon the business of life—ardent lovers of liberty, and sworn enemies to every sort of domination, whether of priest or politician. Gallant soldiers and intrepid sailors, they need fear no comparisons with any, and well merit the respect and the esteem they enjoy throughout Europe.

"They have not the attractive graces of the Tuscan, or the alluring elegance of the Romans, still less do they possess any of that light and buoyant gaiety for which the Neapolitan is famous. The Piedmontese is cold in manner, reserved, and no lover of strangers: in a word, he is the Scotchman of Italy—just as the Sicilian is the Irishman.

"Of course on such a soil the principles of representative government took root far more rapidly than they would amongst a people of more impetuous and ardent temperament; the slow, careful, cautious habits of the Piedmontese being precisely the sort of qualities in request; and it must be owned, even by those little disposed to the country, that the experiment of a constitution has been eminently successful; as experiment, too, must it be still regarded, since the King in accepting it specially declared he would maintain, 'so long as its working contributed to the happiness of the people and the good of the nation'; and although he did not add, 'and no longer,' yet the terms of his contract were thoroughly understood.

"The very possibility of such a revocation has continued to stimulate Austrian intrigue ever since. The greatest efforts have been made to render the machinery of government clumsy—difficult to connect or continually out of order. An Austrian party existed in the Chambers, in society, in the clubs, amongst the priesthood, and by these an unceasing attack has been kept up against the system of government. We well know how amongst ourselves, where we are all well-wishers of our Constitution, and devoted to its maintenance, there come moments when the system does not work with all the speed, the smoothness, nor the strength we desire. Must not such accidents occasionally befall a State where the machinery is all new and the workmen inexperienced? Great wonder is it indeed that such disturbing incidents were so rare and so trivial. It is to these, then, that Count Buol alluded with such triumphant mockery when he reminded M. Cavour that constitutional governments are the slow growth of centuries, and cannot be hastily adopted even by clever imitators."

## THE COURT.

The Queen and the Princess Frederick William paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House on Saturday last. The Princess, before returning to the Palace, visited several of the exhibitions of paintings. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Frederick William and the Princess Alice, went to Richmond and visited the Countess de Neuilly. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Frederick William, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Beaufort, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl and Countess Granville, Count and Countess Perponcher, and Lord and Lady Churchill.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princess Frederick William, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Queen and the Prince Consort and the Princess Royal visited the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Frederick William and the Princess Alice, went to Windsor, travelling over the South-Western Railway, and returned to London at two o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince Royal again visited the Duchess of Kent; and in the evening honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen held a

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CHAT and charity begin at home. Be it, therefore, noted that the great event of the English year took place on Wednesday, and that 1859 will be known by her Majesty's sporting subjects, and a good many hundred thousand other of her lieges who care little about horse-racing and a great deal about holiday-making, as "the Musjid year." The blue ribbon of the turf rewards the amenity and other merits of Sir Joseph Henry Hawley (third Baronet), who was fortunate enough to earn that coveted honour last year also. Splendid pecuniary winnings are stated to be also the prize of the friends of Musjid, son of Newminster. The day was beautiful, the storms of Monday and Tuesday, that appeared to menace, were real benefactors, like many other storms in this "wale," and the dust was laid, the air was cool, and the sun was bright. The attendance was enormous, and the sight of the myriads on myriads who stood in amused or absorbing excitement about half-past three on Wednesday afternoon, when the green course had been cleared as clean as a billiard-table, and false starts were tantalising the betting world and the drawers of sweepstakes, was as extraordinary as that unequalled spectacle ever must be. The roar produced by the immense accumulation of voices was almost sublime, and almost the other thing too, when one considers how little real stake in the issue of the struggle had ninety-five out of a hundred of those who sent out that mighty wave of sound. The race was very fine, notwithstanding a casualty which staggered the winner, and, despite of which, ridden by a master of his curious art, the noble animal won by nearly half a length, to the discomfiture of the prophets, and to the wrath of the King. The luck of the owner was contagious, and affected his jockey, Wells, who subsequently won the fourth race of the day with brave old Fisherman, who has become a sort of institution of the country. The day passed off without any accidents, so far as we observed: heard, except such as will happen to people who reason upon imperfect premises, proceed in imperfect carts, and conclude in Surrey ditches.

"Parliament must meet on Wednesday," gravely spoke the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, "notwithstanding that the former is the Derby Day; but if gentlemen have engagements elsewhere they will be able to attend to them." So spoke an author who has given the very best description of the eve of the Derby that ever was written; one to which the laboured smart writing of determined funny scribes, who cannot see a common object without racking their brains to find an absurd simile, contrasts as do the jokes of clown in the ring to the epigrams of Sheridan. The House had previously re-elected Mr. Denison as Speaker, and on Wednesday the election was duly approved by the Sovereign. The necessary formalities will be completed on Monday, and on Tuesday the country will hear what her Majesty is advised to say concerning the answer to Lord Derby's appeal for an "opinion."

More fighting, of an apparently useless sort, is telegraphed. The Austrians endeavoured, on Tuesday, to retake Palestro, and the gallant King, Victor Emmanuel, heading his troops, first resisted successfully, and then assailed triumphantly, defeating the white coats, taking guns and one thousand prisoners, and drowning four hundred Austrians in a canal. This is the account from Turin, and it is difficult to see how the Austrian despatch-writer can materially reduce the proportions of the disaster. Other attempts by the Austrians are stated to have been repulsed. The Zouaves had a share in the success of the day, but the Sardinians themselves were the principal actors. There is no doubt that, valueless as these fights are, they are diminishing Austrian prestige; but Francis Joseph now personally confronts Louis Napoleon, and "when the rich blood of Kings is set on fire" we may look for grander exploits.

Our Queen, having had the gratification of a visit from her eldest daughter, the Princess Frederick William (who has gracefully presented herself on several occasions as wife and mother to the English people, to whom she was so well known as an interesting girl), accompanied the Princess on Thursday to the vessel which has since returned her to the Continent. The incident of the visit has been very welcome to all the Queen's subjects, whose affection for their Sovereign creates a real interest in anything that tends to increase her happiness. Whether that journey of the Princess may have had any second object, and may have been designed to produce an encouraging effect upon the mind of the Prussian people at this crisis, by reminding them that they have in their young Prince's wife a material guarantee for the best wishes of Great Britain, may be left to be discussed by those who always see a deeper meaning in everything than other persons detect.

In a week Parliamentary business will have begun in earnest. There seems a general opinion that battle is to be given as early as possible, but there is a strong feeling among the thoughtful class that parties in the House ought not to imitate the French and Austrians, and fly at one another merely because each side wears a different uniform from the other, but that the campaign should have plans and objects. Ministers have a tactical advantage in having the composition of the Speech, into which, at the last moment, they may insert something which may render necessary a change of plan on the part of their antagonists. Mr. Bright has deemed it necessary to assure the people of Birmingham that the designs of himself and friends are very unjustly called "revolutionary," but, with the permitted art of the debater, he has affixed his own meaning to the word, and then expressed indignation that the people should be suspected of intention to arm and plunder the owners of property, though he implies that even this would be only legitimate retaliation, as the landowners, Mr. Bright says, united to plunder the property of the people by means of the Corn Laws. What a pity it is that no bit or bridle can be devised by which an orator, when he knows that his tongue is going to run away with him, can be aided to pull it back! In Derby language, Mr. Bright bolts right out of the course.

The Literary Fund declines the proposal made for the donation of a library, with an endowment, conditionally on the remodification of the executive of the fund. In answer to certain *ex parte* allegations intended to fix upon the council of the fund the imputation of being blind to its interests, a writer, who is evidently in authority, has come forward with a temperate and reticent statement in which the undesirable character of the innovation is pointed out in a business-like manner.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal (the Princess Frederick William) left England on Thursday morning for Prussia, the ceremony throughout being perfectly private. Her Majesty the Queen, the Princess Royal, the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, and other members of the Royal family, arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms station, at one o'clock, accompanied by their Excellencies the Count and Countess Bernstorff, and the Secretary and Attachés to the Legation. Her Majesty and suite were conducted to the company's Royal carriage, in which they proceeded to Gravesend, from which port the Princess Frederick William left for Prussia, after an affectionate farewell from her Royal parents. There was no corporate display at Gravesend, but the Mayor and Corporation attended in their private capacity. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort returned to town shortly after three o'clock.

Manchester is about to follow the example of London in establishing a corps of "military messenger."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AND THE CITY.—On Friday (yesterday) the gold box, value 100 guineas, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council agreed to three months ago.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The great fountains and the whole system of waterworks are to be displayed for the first time to-day (Saturday). The shrubs just now are brilliant with the bloom of rhododendrons and other American shrubs.

KEW GARDENS.—The large masses of American plants on each side of the grand promenade are now in full blossom; the chestnut and other beautiful flowering trees are also, with many rare exotic plants in the conservatories, in their greatest summer beauty and splendour.

CANCER HOSPITAL.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Hospital for Cancer at Brompton, nearly opposite the Consumption Hospital, was performed on Monday afternoon by Miss Burdett Coutts, in the presence of a large company, including the Bishop of London.

THE BRITISH BANK.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, Mr. Linklater announced that another dividend of a shilling in the pound would be paid to the creditors of the British Bank. This dividend is quite unexpected.

THE ALLEGED POISONING AT RICHMOND has gone through its last stage preparatory to the trial of the prisoner. He has already been committed for trial by the magistrates, and on Tuesday the Coroner's inquest terminated with a verdict of "Wilful murder."

THE CONSECRATION OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Margaret-street Cavendish-square, by the Bishop of London, took place on Saturday last. We shall give in our next Number an illustration of the interior of this magnificent structure, which will be accompanied by some particulars of the church, and an account of the opening ceremony.

"YESCOMBE v. LANDOR."—This libel case was revived on Tuesday by an application made in the Rolls Court by the Hon. Mrs. Yescombe for power to stop the rents of a valuable estate, called Ipsley Court, which is held in trust for Mr. Landor, until her demand on him shall be satisfied. The Master of the Rolls ordered the rents to be impounded.

VICTORIA PARK.—The committee of the Victoria Park People's Week-day Band have resolved that the first performance shall take place on Monday next, when a number of talented musicians who have been engaged will commence the season on the platform in the park. The musical arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. Shapcott. The band will perform from four o'clock in the afternoon until six.

AN INQUEST was held on Monday on the body of Andrew Huddleston, the son of a surgeon in Holloway, who committed suicide by taking a dose of prussic acid. The suicide appears to have taken place in consequence of some family differences. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, but could not determine in what state of mind the deceased committed the act.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.—An election of four candidates for pensions from this valuable corporation was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday. The successful candidates were Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Austin, Miss Dunlevie, and Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Walker. This excellent charity has now eighty-eight ladies, the widows or daughters of clergymen, on its list of pensioners, each receiving from £30 to £40 per annum, according to age.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON intends holding two special confirmations in the metropolis on Sundays during the present summer, for the benefit of all young persons who are unable to attend to be confirmed on other days. The first of such confirmations will be held on Sunday afternoon, June 26, at St. Ann's Church, Soho, at three o'clock; and the second on Sunday afternoon, July 24, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, at half-past three o'clock.

THE THAMES AND THE NOSE.—The medical officer of health for the City, Dr. Leetheby, states that the Thames has within the last few days exhibited unmistakable signs of offensiveness, similar in kind, but much more pungent, in so short a period, to that of last year. From London-bridge to the point below Blackwall these evidences are already unmistakable, and call for immediate attention. Should hot weather suddenly set in, the stench, we are assured by the doctor, will be abominable.

THE JUDGES AND THE CORPORATION AT ST. PAUL'S.—Sunday last being the first Sunday in Trinity Term, the Judges attended Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral, where they were met by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, the officers of the Corporation, and several of the Aldermen and members of the Common Council. The Judges present were Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Crompton and Mr. Justice Byles, Baron Martin, Mr. Serjeant Payne, and Mr. Serjeant Tozer, with their respective gentlemen in waiting. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Melville, from the 5th chapter of St. John's Gospel, verses 46 and 47.

THE LATE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN LIME-STREET.—On Monday Mr. Serjeant Payne held a long inquiry respecting the circumstances attending the late disastrous fire in Lime-street. The remains of the unfortunate man who perished have not been found. The jury returned a verdict that the fire was the result of an accident, but they were of opinion that the quantity of inflammable materials kept on the premises of Messrs. Hubbard was excessive, and highly dangerous to life and property in the neighbourhood, and that such trade ought not to be carried on in a populous locality like the city of London.

PARISH DEFALCATIONS.—A collector of Islington, Mr. W. Turner, is in custody on the charge of embezzling £500; and at the close of his examination before the Clerkenwell magistrate on Saturday last, when he confessed his delinquency, a warrant was applied for and granted to apprehend Mr. Ebenezer Ward, of Alwyne-road, Canonbury, also a tax-collector in Islington, for embezzling about £500 belonging to the parish of St. Mary, Islington. Ward appeared at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Wednesday, and, after some evidence had been heard, the case was remanded for trial, bail being taken for the prisoner's appearance—the prisoner in the sum of £1000, and two sureties in the amount of £500 each.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—On Tuesday an inquest was held upon the body of Frederick Schrader, a native of Hanover. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was single, and a tailor by trade, had formed an attachment for a young woman, named Mary Ann Gibbs. She had told him that if a young man whom she had once loved, and who was at present in Australia, did not come back, she would marry him (deceased), and things went on well together with the couple till about five weeks ago, when the young lady told deceased that she had received a letter from her former sweetheart, and that she was going to Australia to him. On Tuesday week he was walking with Miss Gibbs, when she told him that was the last time that he would see her, to which he made no reply, but merely smiled, soon after which they parted. Shortly after the parting a police constable heard the report of firearms in Long's-yard, and upon going there saw the deceased lying on the ground, in a pool of blood. He said to the constable, in broken English, "You are too late. I am too fond of the young lady going to Australia." He died on Friday morning last. Verdict "Temporary insanity."

SALE OF THE CORPORATION BANQUETING BARGE.—On Tuesday Mr. Pullen sold by public auction the celebrated City of London Corporation banqueting barge, the *Maria Wood*, by order of the City Lands Committee. This vessel was built forty-three years ago, and fitted with the utmost elegance and fitness for the "summer excursions" of the members of the Corporation and their wives and daughters. The vessel was christened the *Maria Wood* in consequence of her having been built when Sir Matthew Wood was Lord Mayor in 1816. She cost upwards of £3000, and not long since she was repaired at considerable expense. The conservancy of the Thames having been taken from the Corporation of London, and vested in a special board, the Corporation could no longer pretend to require a vessel for the purpose either of proceeding "on view" to Oxford, Yantlet Creek, or even to Richmond; and hence, in the course of the last year (the old Navigation Committee being dissolved), the City Lands Committee agreed to sell the old barge, and place the proceeds in the hands of the Chamberlain as "City cash." £410 was obtained for the *Maria*, and Alderman Humphrey was the purchaser.

TRADING MORALITY.—A transaction has just come to light which brings the morality of trade before the public in a point of view certainly not the most favourable. It has been discovered by the authorities at the City Club that certain suits of livery supplied to the servants, and paid for during the last year, have been sent in again by the contractor, and charged for as new clothes. On this discovery being made the tradesman denied all knowledge on the subject, and stated that if the fact were as stated the fault must be with his foreman. The latter was called in, and upon being questioned on the subject he fainted. It was subsequently proved that the system had prevailed during the last eight years. Further denials being unavailing, the head of the house had recourse to apologies, declaring that though he had always set his face against the practice he found that instances had occurred against his will. His foreman had told him that he could neither fit the servants nor please them unless some such arrangement as that complained of were occasionally made at. It seems that about £1 was the sum paid to the servants for a coat, and 7s. for a waistcoat. It was urged by the contractor that such transactions were of no benefit to him, or injury to the club, and were entered into simply to satisfy the servants; and as a precedent for what had been done he states that it is the invariable practice of all tailors who periodically supply liveries on a large scale. It was further urged that without sometimes satisfying the servants in this way it would be almost impossible to retain the custom of their masters; indeed, it was said a West-end club could be named "who had just paid for fifteen suits of livery, of which only two had been made and delivered, the rest having been returned clothes." A resolution has been adopted by the committee of the club putting an end to their dealings with the tradesman in question.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—Appreciating the strong interest taken by the public in the completion of the *Great Eastern*, the directors intend to avail themselves of Whit Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th inst., to admit shareholders and the public. Under the present energetic management, considerable progress has been made in fitting out the vessel; and it is confidently expected that she will be ready for sea in August.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The annual examination terminated on Tuesday in the election to Christ Church, Oxford, of C. L. Shadwell and L. A. Goodeve, while at the same time A. Walker, G. C. Stenning, and N. Madan were elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. The Triplet Exhibitions were awarded to S. French and W. E. Dowdeswell, and the Thomas Exhibition to A. Walker. On Monday evening the Dean and Chapter of Westminster entertained a large party of more than ninety "Old Westminsters" at dinner in the College Hall. At the conclusion of the banquet, according to old custom, epigrams, &c., were recited by the senior scholars.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY held its anniversary meeting at the London Tavern on Saturday last. The report contained an able review of the history of the slavery question in its various aspects during the past year. Mr. Rochussen, the nephew of the Dutch Minister for the Colonies, ably represented the anti-slavery party in Holland; Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., delivered a practical, common-sense speech on the West India question, and justified the course which he had taken in Parliament; and Mr. Ingram, a missionary from British Guiana, made some very interesting statements respecting the results of emancipation in that colony.

LONDON LIBRARY.—The Earl of Clarendon presided on Monday at a meeting of the subscribers to the London Library. He said that he had heard from the secretary that day that the library was now in a state of great prosperity. Upwards of 50,000 volumes were up in its shelves, while its circulation reached to between 30,000 and 40,000 volumes a year. Nor was the commercial value of the property inconsiderable, since the library was worth £15,000, while £2000 had been expended in bindings. The balance-sheet, made up to the 30th of April, shows that the receipts of the year, including £85 brought forward from the previous year, amounted to £1870 1s. 4d., and the expenditure to £1720 11s. 2d., leaving a balance in hand of £150 4s. 8d.

"THE GOVERNESSSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION."—On Friday week Mr. S. C. Hall delivered, at Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of this institution, a lecture on "Authors of the Age," comprising a series of written portraits from his own personal acquaintance. The lecture, which was highly interesting throughout, and warmly received by the large and fashionable audience collected together on the occasion, gave a brief biography of each author, with an account of his personal appearance and peculiarities, and abounded in amusing anecdotes and felicitous illustrations. The object of the Governesses' Institution, which has, we trust, reaped a handsome sum from Mr. Hall's exertions, is to raise the character of governesses as a class, to assist them in making provision for their old age, and to relieve those who have been prevented laying by funds for that period of life.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The second conversazione held by the Society of Arts during the present session took place on Saturday evening at the South Kensington Museum. The entire range of buildings was thrown open, including the educational department, the Sheep-shearing Gallery, and the ornamental art museums, as well as the new rooms recently constructed for the reception of the Vernon and Turner collections. The Museum of Patented Inventions was also open to visitors, by permission of the Commissioners of Patents. The programme distributed to the visitors included a ground plan of the building, and also a plan of the estate purchased with the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition of 1851, showing the proposed site for that of 1861. The band of the Goldstream Guards was in attendance, and performed a choice collection of music. The number of ladies and gentlemen present amounted to upwards of 2900.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.—A large number of officers of high rank and others interested in this institution, the object of which is to afford a home to the widows of private soldiers, met on Saturday last, at a dinner at the London Tavern—the Earl of Powis in the chair. The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Cambridge Asylum," reminded the company that it was founded in honour of a member of the Royal family, who during his lifetime was most honourably distinguished by his liberal support and patronage of the metropolitan charities. The chairman stated that forty-one widows of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, including two who were elected on Saturday last, are comfortably maintained at the building belonging to this institution at Kingston-on-Thames. The institution has met with a considerable amount of general sympathy. The South-Western Railway Company indulge the inmates in the matter of fares, and Mr. Malcolm Lewin has made a liberal gift of books for their amusement. But the building is still in an unfinished state, and the managers hope that, in the universal call for increase of the national defences, the case of the widows of our national defenders will not be forgotten. At the conclusion of the chairman's speech the subscriptions were announced to amount to about £400.

SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HOME.—On Monday the annual meeting of the friends of this national institution was held in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Pall-mall. The girls themselves, sixty-one in number, were present, and in their neat costume, which contained the three colours of the flag of England—red, white, and blue—gave considerable animation to the meeting. Lord Ebury occupied the chair. The report congratulated the meeting upon the improved character of the charity's finances. They commenced the year with a balance in hand of £2039 1s. 4d., and at the close of the year it amounted to £7310. The ordinary income had within the same period increased from £1007 3s. 10d. to £2863 1s. 11d. The committee also received £2700 from a society for the relief of the wives of the sailors and marines slain in the Russian war on condition that they should add to it £1800, and charge the sum total with certain annuities to these women, the committee to have the whole when the annuities fell in. It was intended to raise a new building for the accommodation of 300 orphans, and a special appeal would be made to the public for the necessary funds. The girls were instructed in household duties of every kind, and fifteen qualified for servants in the course of the year. The report was adopted.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 966 boys and 916 girls (in all 1882 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1549.—The mortality of the London districts has constantly decreased in the successive weeks of May. In the first week of the month the deaths registered were 1168; in the fourth week, that ended last Saturday, they were 1023. In the ten years 1849-53 the average number of deaths in the week corresponding with last week was 1017; but, as the deaths returned for last week occurred in a population which has increased, they can only be compared with the average raised in proportion to that increase—namely, with 1118. The public health is therefore so far in a favourable state, that the deaths that occurred last week were less by 90 than the number that would have occurred if the average rate of mortality as estimated for the end of May had prevailed. Three deaths from intemperance were registered in the week, besides five in which the cause is entered as "delirium tremens." Three infants were murdered. Of four nonagenarians who died, the oldest was a woman 94 years and a man 95 years of age.

THE QUEEN v. THE REV. W. W. ROBERTS.—The Court of Queen's Bench has again been occupied with the case of the abduction of the child Mary Ann McDowell by the Roman Catholics. The Court granted a *habeas corpus* directing the Rev. William Walter Roberts, and a Mrs. McCarthy, schoolmistress, to bring up the body. The return made was that the girl had left the school, and was not detained by, or in the custody, power, or possession, or under the care, control, or authority of Roberts or McCarthy. Mr. Justice Erle said these two persons should be directed to say where the child was. They declared they knew nothing about it. Mr. Justice Erle declared the return insufficient, and gave orders that Roberts should be brought before the Court. From the 5th of April the girl had been missing. On the 28th a letter purporting to come from her reached her father, in which she said "it was not Father Roberts who took me away," saying that she was at a "nice school" that she desired to be brought up in the true religion, and that above all things her father should not go to law. For the defence Mr. Serjeant Shee alleged cruel treatment of the child at home, and insisted that the return was sufficient. Lord Campbell said that by the law of England a parent is entitled to the custody of the child during the age of nurture, which does not expire till the age of fourteen. In the case of Alicia Race the Court directed that a child should be taken from a Protestant school and given to a Roman Catholic mother, although the child desired to remain at the school. In this case the answer of Mr. Roberts is "evasive, illegal, and untrue." Mr. Roberts clearly knew where the child was. The whole Court concurred in ordering, as Mr. Roberts would not restore the child to her father, that an attachment should issue against him, but ordered it to be suspended for one day, in order that he might enter into recognisances to answer interrogatories. Mr. Roberts, having failed to enter into the required recognisances, was arrested on Friday week, and remained in custody till Monday. At the sitting of the Court on that day Mr. Serjeant Shee moved for the discharge of Mr. Roberts from custody. He said that the child had been given up to the father that morning. This was confirmed by Mr. Lush (on behalf of the father). A further affidavit from Mr. Roberts was put in, reiterating the statements of his return to the writ, and declaring that up to Thursday week, he did not know the child's whereabouts. Lord Campbell said that, notwithstanding what Mr. Roberts had sworn, any reasonable person reading his return to the writ and the statement therein contained would consider them equivocal and prevaricating. His Lordship commanded the giving



THE WAR.—RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN THE PLACE ROYALE, AT ALESSANDRIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY A. J. BEAUCÉ.—SEE PAGE 541.



THE WAR.—FAREWELL CONCERT TO FRENCH SOLDIERS AT MARSEILLES.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. S. MORGAN.—SEE PAGE 541.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened on Tuesday by Royal commission, with the usual formalities. The Royal Commissioners having taken their seats in front of the throne, and the Commons, at the summons of the Black Rod, having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor read the writ directing the Commons to retire and elect a Speaker. They accordingly withdrew to their chamber, and, on the motion of Colonel Patten, seconded by Sir F. Baring, Mr. Denison was unanimously re-elected Speaker, and received the congratulations of the House, expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on one side, and by Lord Palmerston on the other. Both Houses of Parliament met again on Wednesday. From the Commons the newly-elected Speaker, Mr. J. E. Denison, came up to the bar of the Lords to receive the formal sanction of the Crown to his appointment. This having been duly signified, the right hon. gentleman returned to his own House, and, having himself first taken the Parliamentary oaths, presided, from the chair, over the performance of a similar ceremony by about fifty other representatives, whose names were called according to the alphabetical order of the counties of or in which they had been elected members. On Thursday the House of Lords did not sit. The ceremony of swearing-in the members will go on until Monday next. On Tuesday the Queen's Speech will be delivered, and the business of the Session will then commence in earnest. In the lower House the address in reply to the Royal Speech will be moved by the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P. for South Lancashire, and will be seconded by Sir James Elphinstone, M.P. for Portsmouth. The address in answer to her Majesty's Speech will, it is stated, be moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Powis.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

The formal election of Archdeacon Campbell as Bishop of Bangor took place on Saturday last in Bangor Cathedral.

The Barry Scholarship in the Durham University has been awarded, after competition, to W. H. Chambers, of Bishop Cosin's Hall.

Seven members of one family, whose father, being an Anabaptist, had disregarded the rite of infant baptism, were publicly baptised on Sunday last in the parish church of Waverton.

On Thursday week the new private chapel erected by Dr. Finch within the walls of the Fisherton House Lunatic Asylum was opened for Divine worship, on which occasion the Lord Bishop of Salisbury preached.

On Wednesday week was laid the foundation-stone of a new church for East Clevedon by Lady Elton, assisted by Sir A. H. Elton. A district, to be called "East Clevedon," will be assigned to the church, comprising a population chiefly of the labouring class.

The Rev. P. C. Cloughton has been appointed Bishop of St. Helena. Mr. Cloughton took his degree at Oxford in 1835, when he was placed in the first class in Literis Humanioribus. He was soon afterwards elected Fellow of University College, and gained the prize for the English essay in 1837, and became Rector of Elton, Hunts, in 1845.

A very handsome testimonial has been presented by the students of Trinity College, Glenalmond, to Mr. Wm. Bright—who, it is stated, is about to resume his post of Tutor at University College, Oxford—a silver inkstand, a copy of St. Chrysostom's works, the Aberdeen Breviary, and Gray's Elegy.

On Wednesday, May 25, Illtyd Chapel, in the parish of Defynnog, in the diocese of St. David, was reopened for Divine service, after having been rebuilt. Sermons were preached, in English, by the Rev. Garons Williams, Vicar of Llwyd; and in Welsh by the Rev. David Parry, Vicar of Llywell, the Rev. Joshua Hughes, Vicar of Llanddover, and the Rev. W. Walters, Vicar of Ystradgynlais.

The Rev. Dr. Steinkopff, the pious and much-respected pastor of the German Lutheran Church of the Savoy, died, after a few days' illness, at his residence in the precinct, at an early hour on Sunday morning. The reverend doctor had for more than sixty years identified himself with the circulation of the Bible, not only in this country, but in Germany and Switzerland. He was the only surviving member of the 390 persons who, in March, 1804, established the Bible Society.

On Thursday week a presentation was made at Great Yarmouth to the Bishop of British Columbia by his old parishioners, among whom he laboured zealously for some ten years. The testimonial assumed the form of a candelabrum for six lights, and a silver salver, of the collective value of £180, and the balance of a fund raised for the purpose, £410, was presented to the Bishop, with the view to the erection of a schoolroom, or some other appropriate edifice, in the colony. About 250 of the principal inhabitants of the town partook of a cold collation, Mr. C. J. Palmer presiding.

A stained glass window is being put up in the parish church of Leeds by Messrs. Holdsworth, worsted-manufacturers, Halifax, in memory of their father, John Holdsworth, Esq., deceased.—In East Witton Church, which was built by the late Marquis of Ailesbury, there has just been erected an east window of stained glass, the gift of the Marchioness of Ailesbury.—The work of filling the west window of St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, with stained glass—which was commenced in 1854 as a thank-offering for the abundant harvest of that year—has at length been completed, although the funds are not equal to the meeting of the whole expense.

CONVOCATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF YORK.—By virtue of her Majesty's writ, a meeting of Convocation for the province of York assembled on Wednesday noon in the Chapter House, at the back of the Minster at York. There was a large attendance of clergy from all parts of the province. The president, the Archbishop of York, not being present, his two commissioners, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Duncombe, the Dean of York, and the Venerable Archdeacon Creyke, presided. Several petitions were presented and received, and several protests were also presented which were refused, besides which the business transacted was of a formal and routine character.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Shute, Incumbent of Little Milton, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Cuddesdon. Rev. J. M. Wilkins, Rector of Southwell, to be Prebendary of Bedford Major, in North Lincoln. Rectories: Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng to Little Casterton, Rutland; Rev. W. Elwell to Dauntsey, Wilts; Rev. W. H. Shorland to Silton, Dorset. Vicarages: Rev. J. H. Baily to White Notley, Essex; Rev. J. H. Echallaz to Rodbourn Cheney, Wilts. Incubancy: Rev. R. F. Gardiner to Leighland, Somerset. Chaplaincies: Rev. T. Pugh on the new line of railway from Malvern to Ledbury; Rev. E. F. Whitehouse to the Infirmary, Chester. Curacies: Rev. E. K. Bennett to Cheviley, Cambridge; Rev. R. Riley to St. Peter's, Cheltenham; Rev. W. Turner to Spalding, Lincolnshire.

OPENING OF CONVOCATION.—Wednesday being the day appointed for the return of the writs for the election of the members of the Lower House of the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, the right rev. the Bishops and the clergy who had been cited assembled in St. Paul's at eleven o'clock. The Prelates, Deans, Archdeacon, and other dignitaries appeared in the robes of their respective orders, and the clergy in their gowns. The Archbishop, with his Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and his secretary, Mr. Felix Knyvett, arrived shortly afterwards, and proceeded to the Chapter House, where he was met by Sir John Dodson, the Dean of the Arches; Dr. Travers Twiss, the Vicar-General of the Province; and the Chancellor of the Diocese of London; who were accompanied by Drs. Bayfield, R. Phillimore, Spinks, and several other advocates and proctors of the Court of Arches. The Archbishop, attended by these officials, all wearing their state robes, proceeded from the Chapter House to the Cathedral, where, at the west door, his Grace was met by the Bishops and clergy, and conducted by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in procession, up the centre aisle to the dean's stall in the choir, the other Bishops and dignitaries taking their seats on either side in the stalls, except the Bishop of London, who occupied the bishop's throne. There was a moderately full congregation of the laity. The service was commenced by the junior Bishop present reading the litany of convocation in Latin, after which an anthem was sung. The Latin sermon was then preached by the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, who took for his text the third verse of the Epistle of Jude. Divine service being ended, the Archbishop, Bishops, and other members of Convocation returned to the Chapter House, where the Vicar-General presented to his Grace the Queen's writ of summons calling Convocation together, which was read by the Registrar. Some other formalities having been gone through, the Archbishop, addressing the clergy in Latin, directed them to withdraw, under the direction of the Dean of St. Paul's, and choose a prolocutor, and to present him for approval and confirmation to his Grace, at the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster, between the hours of nine and eleven on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. The members of the Lower House accordingly withdrew to one of the chapels within the Cathedral, and the Dean, having taken his place in the dean's stall, called upon them to elect one of their number as their prolocutor to preside over their proceedings. The clergy elected the Very Rev. Dr. Gilbert Elliott, Dean of Bristol, as their prolocutor. The Convocation was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

Mr. Henry Clayton, of the Atlas Works, London, has lately received directions to establish extensive brick manufactures in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and during the present month has sent out a staff of first-class men to superintend the erection of the buildings and machinery. One of these works is to be capable of producing at least ten millions of bricks per annum.

## BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual exhibition of the above society was opened on Monday in Barnstaple, the capital of North Devon. In addition to a large exhibition of cattle and farming implements, there is an exhibition of articles of manufacture from some of the principal firms in the north and west of England, together with works of art and water-colour drawings. Among the latter are six beautiful landscapes by Turner. There are various attractions of a local character—the exhibition is held on a charming spot near the confluence of the Yeo with the Taw—and the authorities of the town, headed by the Mayor, Mr. R. Bremridge, have exerted themselves with great zeal to make the exhibition as successful and pleasant as possible. The exhibition lasted the whole week, but Wednesday and Thursday were the principal days of the show.

There is a very large show of Devon cattle, and in this department the Prince Consort is an exhibitor of two symmetrical and in every respect meritorious animals. His Royal Highness, it is as well to mention, is a member of the "Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," which was founded in the year 1777. It will be seen by the following prize-list, issued on Wednesday, that two prizes have been awarded to the Prince Consort:—Deviens.—Class 1, best bull, above three years old, Mr. John Bodley, Stockleigh Pomeroy. Class 2, best bull, not exceeding three years old, Mr. James Merson, Brinsworthy, Northmolton; second, Mr. Walter Farthing, Stowey Court, Bridgwater. Class 3, best bull, not exceeding two years old, the Prince Consort; second, Mr. Thomas Hooper, Heanton Barton, Petrockstow third, Mr. George Turner, Barton, near Exeter; best bull shown in either of the Classes 2 and 3, Mr. James Merson. Class 4, best cow in calf, Mr. W. Farthing; second, Mr. Cecil Smith, Lydeard House, Taunton. Class 5, best heifer, in calf or in milk, not exceeding three years old, Mr. George Turner; second, Mr. James Quartly, Molland, Southmolton. Class 6, best pair of heifers, not exceeding two years old, belonging to the same owner, the Prince Consort; second, Mr. J. W. Buller, M.P., Downes, Crediton.

The implement exhibition is very large, and there are several new and convenient articles in this department. The exhibition altogether is the largest and is likely to be the most successful of any that has yet taken place in connection with the society.

For the proper housing of all a building, covered with iron and lighted by gas, has been constructed by Mr. Nicholson, of Newark. It covers an area of 4000 feet; and in addition to this there is a much larger extent of waterproof canvas shedding, on the plan of Mr. Jonathan Grey, the honorary steward of the shedding.

In our next Number we shall give a digest of the proceedings, which extended throughout the week. Meanwhile we would commemorate the unwearied zeal of Mr. T. D. Acland, who may be styled the founder of the festivity.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEXT week is rather a quiet one for racing; and Chelmsford and Beverley on Wednesday and Thursday; Hungerford on Thursday; and Hawick on Friday, are the racing fixtures. On Friday her Majesty's and Mr. Greville's yearlings will be sold at Hampton Court: they number thirty two in all, amongst which are sixteen Orlanders and ten Barontons; while The Dutchman, Newminster, Windhound, Alarm, Trapper, and Birdcatcher have each a representative. Brother to Teddington, Brother to Impérieuse, and Sister to Fitz Roland will be looked pretty sharply after by bidders. On Tuesday and Wednesday the late Sir R. W. Vaughan's horses and hounds will be sold at Rhug, and include forty horses, two packs of foxhounds, and twenty-four setters in the principal lots. Mr. Milward's pony sale was successful, and 110 gs. was realised by one of them.

On Monday the two Elevens meet at Lord's, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the United that Caffyn will be in his Cambridge vein, as he scored 157 last week in the match between Surrey and the University. On Thursday Surrey plays Kent and Sussex at Brighton, and on the same day All England meets twenty-two of Bucks at Fenny Stratford.

## THE DERBY DAY.

A more beautiful and sunny day never beamed on Epsom Downs than that which has seen the jacket of "dangerous Sir Joseph" come for the third time to the fore. Old experienced eyes thought they had seen more carriages, but certainly the top of the hill never presented a more serried mass of footpeople. The new route of the South-Western, which branches off at Wimbledon to Epsom, was an immense boon to the West End, and at last the Kingston field-route was deserted. People met their friends, looking cool and comfortable, in the streets of London at five o'clock, and could not believe that they had really seen the solution of the great turf secret. Ever since his race at Bath, where he was very tenderly ridden on account of his doubtful leg, Trumpeter's position had been gradually hardening, and on Monday, although it was said that Marionette had never been tried, it was quite plain that the chestnut was to be the horse of Danebury. In the course of Tuesday he received such strong support from his party that he supplanted Promised Land at last, and came to 3 to 1; but before the start Musjid superseded him, and he sank to third once more. The heavy fall of rain the night before strengthened the confidence of his supporters, but still there had been hardly enough materially to affect the state of the course. Promised Land's friends were not especially pleased to hear that his trainer had reduced to ride him, but still his confident assertions as to the horse's staying powers were some source of comfort. Thirty-three out of two hundred and forty-six were "coloured" on the card, and at last thirty were saddled in the paddock. Volcano stood (1) on the list; but, owing to Nat's severe fall at Bath, Ashmire was in the saddle. He seemed a short sound horse, and very short of work into the bargain. Glenbuck was in a green hood, with a blinker to one eye, and sweated a great deal after his canter. He was somewhat light and shelly, and not in his Suburban form. Promised Land is improved since last year, and is rather thicker in his loins, but still he holds his head up, and has altogether quite a miler air. We never saw any man wear such an expression of confidence as William Day did—as if, in fact, he had only to walk out of the paddock and over the course, and receive his £6825 cheque from Messrs. Weatherby. Marionette was ridden by Sam Rogers, who has found his wasting difficult of late from a threatened attack of his old enemy, gout. His brown has improved and lengthened since Ascot, but still he is not a very racing style of horse. Trumpeter is a big, plain, chestnut, nearly sixteen hands, rather high on the leg, and emphatically "dangerous" in his general look. He was bred by her Majesty, and purchased as a yearling for 290 guineas the last year the stock came up to Tattersall's. In the paddock parade Electric followed close behind him, and presented a most striking contrast. Like every Fallow Buck, he was certain to be handsome; but we are speaking quite within the mark when we say that we never saw anything quite so beautiful at Epsom. His forehand, especially, is perfection; but it was evident from his state that they had been utterly unable to get his flesh off him, and that the popular dislike to his chance was but too well founded. Brother to Sydney was the biggest-jointed animal of the lot, and looked rather a Stockwell in this respect; and Gaspard disappointed expectation, as he is high on the leg and short, and with a generally jumped-up appearance. The public would not have him since his defeat by Helia at Croxton; and, although Mr. Parr believed that that race was lost from his orders to watch Little Agnes and not the ultimate winner, his Epsom faith in him was very slender. Ticket-of-Leave is rather small and mean-looking, though remarkably compact; and it was said that he had given 21 lb., if not 2 st., to Gladiolus, and beaten him cleverly; but the trial seemed far too good to be correct. His companion, Gladiolus, is one of the longest horses on the turf, and "able to stay for a week," and his condition, like "The Tickets," was first-rate. Balmanno carried the Blink Bonny jockey and colours, and is a horse with a large white blaze on his face, and somewhat odd screwed quarters. Charles Marlow was on Enfield, who looked like a nice lengthy

hunter; while Musjid is low and lengthy, and with rare hocks and gaskins; but your admiration stops when you catch a look at him behind the saddle, and you doubt his ability to get home in a very severe race. Nine out of ten horses so built could not.

The start was a weary affair, as Glenbuck was excessively troublesome; but when they did at last get away, and settled into their places, it was seen that the yellow and cherry jackets of Gallus and Lord of the Manor were in front, and that Trumpeter, with a view to his game leg, was "suffering" behind. At the top turn the ardour of William Day could be restrained no longer, and on he came, with Musjid, Trumpeter, Ticket-of-Leave, and Marionette close at him. Half a mile from home it seemed as if he was going to play the Job Marson and Teddington game over again; and while Alfred Day carefully held Trumpeter together, and quietly waited for his brother (who strode away, looking triumphantly behind him) to come back, Ticket-of-Leave, with Defender, and Musjid and Marionette, were going nicely near the rails. The Promised Land kept his lead to the half distance, where the three challenged him, and as nice a contest as was ever seen for a Derby ended in favour of Musjid by half a length, a neck just separating Ticket-of-Leave, Trumpeter, and Promised Land from each other. Rogers got Marionette up fifth; and Defender, Newcastle, Gamester, Gladiolus, and Sir Hercules ran in next at the head of a fearful spread eagle which began a good mile from home. The Promised Land men were sadly disappointed at the severe use which was made of their horse so far from home; but the Trumpeters had every reason to be satisfied, as nothing but the careful nursing of his jockey could have brought him so near. He seemed to go short as if the ground was hardly soft enough for him, and he was rather frightened at it. It was rumoured after the race that the similarity of the jackets had caused the judge to mistake Marionette for Ticket-of-Leave, and that the Danebury stable was second and third, and Colonel Townley's colt fifth.

The winner is not in the St. Leger, but Trumpeter, Ticket-of-Leave, Gladiolus, Marionette, Gamester, Defender, and Promised Land are, so that we may expect some briskish betting among such a cloud of second-rates so near of a form.

Sir Frank Standish won three Derbys in five years, and the Duke of Grafton three in seven; but Sir Joseph Hawley's feat of winning three in nine, when the number of subscribers is more than six times as great, far surpasses them. The Baronet is said to have won an enormous stake, which the canard first set afloat placed at £70,000! This is the second season since he left John Day and took quite a young trainer, George Manning. It is rather remarkable that this is the first three-year-old season of the Newminsters and the West Australians, and that they were placed first and second. Fisher-man went in his old style once more, and made short work of the once highly-vaunted North Lincoln, who would have done nothing in the Derby if he had been in; and thus the eighth Derby Day came to a close. Subjoined is a return of the running:

TUESDAY.  
Craven Stakes.—Zuyder Zee, 1. Gladiolus, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Brown Holland, 1. Orchehill, 2.  
Woodcote Stakes.—Restes, 1. Lupulus, 2.  
Rous Stakes.—Duneany, 1. Accurate, 2.  
Horton Stakes.—Gin, 1. Bellona, 2.  
Heathcote Plate.—Orchehill, 1. Emily, 2.

WEDNESDAY.  
Bentinck Plate.—Orchehill, 1. Knayton, 2.  
Derby Stakes.—Musjid, 1. Ticket-of-Leave, 2.  
Epsom Town Plate.—Stapleton, 1. Lord Berkeley, 2.  
Epsom Cup.—Fisherman, 1. North Lincoln, 2.  
Burgh Stakes.—Simple Simon, 1. Fusee, 2.

THURSDAY.  
Walter Stakes.—Colt by Voltigeur, 1. Spiteful Dick, 2.  
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Nutbourne, 1. Maid of Orleans, 2.  
Grand Stand Stakes.—Ascot, 1. Eltham Beauty, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Nelson, 1. Zuyder Zee, 2.  
Queen's Plate.—Priress, 1. Archduchess, 2.

CRICKET.—Surrey County Club v. Sixteen of the University of Cambridge: In this match, which was commenced on Thursday week on Fenner's Ground, Cambridge, and terminated on Saturday evening last, some of the finest batting ever displayed was exhibited on the part of Surrey. They went first to the wickets on Thursday, and did not retire till the afternoon on Friday, and then with the extraordinary score of 361, of which 157 were contributed by Caffyn. Annexed is the score:—Surrey, 361. Cambridge, 1st inn., 148; 2nd inn., 152.

Marylebone Club and Ground v. County of Sussex: The fine weather of Friday week caused a numerous and fashionable attendance on Lord's Ground to witness the continuance of this match. Sussex won the match with one wicket to fall. The following is the score:—M.C.C. and Ground, 1st inn., 65; 2nd inn., 140. Sussex, 1st inn., 144; 2nd inn., 62.

Two Select Elevens of the Marylebone Club, with two Bowlers on each side: This match came off on Monday at Lord's Ground. The sides were selected by the Earl of Winterton and Lord Suffield. The match was a very one-sided affair, and was over before six o'clock. The Earl of Winterton's eleven were defeated in one innings, being then in a minority of six runs. Score:—Earl of Winterton's side, 1st inn., 31; 2nd inn., 31. Lord Suffield's side, 1st inn., 68.

First Life Guards v. Scots Fusilier Guards: The regiments in garrison at Windsor commenced the season on Friday week with a match, which was played on the beautiful and extensive lawn at the cavalry barracks, Spittal. The game was decided by the first innings in favour of the Life Guards by forty runs. The following is the score:—1st Life Guards, 131; Scots Fusilier Guards, 91.

The Surrey County Club v. the Marylebone Club (with three players each): This match was played on Monday and Tuesday, at the Surrey Ground, Kennington Oval, Surrey winning in one innings with 19 runs over. The score is as follows:—Marylebone, 1st inn., 60; 2nd inn., 87. Surrey, 1st inn., 55; 2nd inn., 83. Eton, 1st inn., 83; 2nd inn., 49.

AQUATICS.—Amateur Four-oar Race on the Thames: A boat race took place on Saturday last between crews selected from the Military College, Sunbury, and the Cavalry College, Richmond. The course was from the Crown and Anchor Inn at Thames Ditton to Kingston-bridge, a distance of about two miles. The race resulted in favour of the Sunbury crew, their boat being about three and a half boats' lengths ahead.

THUNDERSTORMS.—Many parts of the kingdom were visited with storms of thunder and lightning in the early part of this week. A thunderstorm broke over Dublin on Sunday night. It commenced shortly after eight o'clock and lasted for nearly two hours. The lightning was exceedingly brilliant, and some of the thunderpeals were the loudest that have been heard for many summers. The storm was followed by torrents of rain, which totally flooded the city.—On the same day seven or eight persons who were walking in the West-end Park, Glasgow, took shelter under a tree during a severe thunderstorm which visited the city. While standing there, all of them were suddenly thrown to the ground by the electric fluid, and were more or less scorched on the face, hands, legs, and feet. One of the sufferers, who was burned severely on the right hand, had a portion of his socks, about the size of a fourpenny piece, burned quite out on the sole of each foot, and the skin had the appearance of having had a red-hot poker applied to it. There was no indication on the soles of the shoes that the lightning had struck them.—The town and neighbourhood of Wem, Shropshire, were visited with a fearful storm on Sunday afternoon, during which the electric fluid struck the farm-buildings at Lacon Hall, occupied by Mr. Blore. These being thatched, in a few minutes the whole were in flames. Three corn-stacks were also entirely consumed. A cow and calf were killed in one of the buildings, and a considerable quantity of threshed wheat was consumed and damaged.—A violent thunderstorm broke over Liverpool on Monday last. The damage done by the electric fluid both to individuals and to buildings was unusually great, but, although many were more or less injured, no lives were lost.—We read in the *Bury and Norwich Post* that the tempest on Monday was extremely severe in that neighbourhood. At Farnham a poor man who had taken shelter under a hedge was struck by the lightning, and killed on the spot. Three agricultural labourers employed in hoeing a field at Streatham were struck; one was killed, another was





PRINCE ALFRED, THE PRINCE CONSORT, PRINCE LEOPOLD, PRINCE ARTHUR, HER MAJESTY, WITH THE INFANT PRINCESS BEATRICE, PRINCE EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.  
THE ROYAL FAMILY AT OSBORNE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CALDESI AND MONTECCHI.—PUBLISHED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE

## PIEDMONTESSE VIDETTE.

THIS charming Sketch represents one of the Sardinian outposts in front of the plain of Marengo. The General is seen making his round, and the sentinel is in the attitude of "Qui vive?" The outpost depicted is at the distance of about a mile and a half from Alessandria, and looks upon a field celebrated as the scene of former French triumphs. Marengo is a little village in the Sardinian States, on the left side of the Pontanone, in the province of Alessandria. It was in the plain surrounding this village that on the 14th of June, 1800, the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, at that time First Consul, gained a brilliant victory over the Austrian army under the command of Mélas, a victory which obtained for France the submission of Italy and the Place of Lunéville. The most illustrious victim of that triumph was General Desaix, one of Napoleon's favourite chiefs, who contributed greatly to the success of that day. Perhaps, after a lapse of more than half a century, other glories may still await the French arms on the same spot; the same positions may again be occupied by the old enemies; and "every turf beneath their feet" which has been, may again become "a soldier's sepulchre."

## RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT ALESSANDRIA.

THE Emperor Napoleon arrived at Alessandria on the 14th of May, and was received there, as everywhere else in Italy, with the liveliest demonstrations of joy. A triumphal arch was erected at the entrance to the city, inscribed with these words: "All'Erede del Vincitore di Marengo (To the Heir of the Conqueror of Marengo). King Victor Emmanuel had hastened to meet the Emperor, and the ovation given to the two Sovereigns was most enthusiastic. Napoleon afterwards visited the most important points of the city; and the scene represented in our Engraving is the moment when the Emperor, emerging from the Strada Reale, appeared upon the Place Royale. His Majesty was followed immediately by Marshal Canrobert, by whose side was General Fleury. General Trochu, attended by an Aide-de-Camp, was on the Place, and saluted Napoleon with his sword. The soldiers who formed the line

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on the left-hand side were Piedmontese, in *petite tenue* and with open shakos. From the moment the Emperor made his appearance on the Place the most intense enthusiasm accompanied his Majesty, hurrahs were uttered on all sides, handkerchiefs waved, and fair hands from crowded balconies showered flowers and bouquets upon his path.

## THE SARDINIAN CUTTING DOWN THE TREES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ALESSANDRIA.

IN the letter from one of our Artists at the seat of war, given in last week's Number, mention is made of the woods being levelled in

the vicinity of Alessandria for strategic purposes. Writing to the *Journal des Débats*, M. Amedée Achard says:—"On approaching the towns everything wears a melancholy aspect. The country is beautiful, but there is no one to gather the crops. No farmers, no labourers, no shepherds—not a living creature on a plain where the vine spreads its tendrils, and where corn is waving. Farms are abandoned, villas deserted—the goat no longer browses by the side of the path, nor does the cow ruminate in the meadow. Houses are stripped of their furniture, and even of their doors and windows. Rows of enormous mulberry-trees lie upon the ground, cut down at a distance of two or three feet from the root; the trunks and the branches, on which the leaves are withering, serve for chevaux de frise. It is a picture of desolation amidst all the treasures of smiling spring."

## SCENE AT A CAFE CHANTANT, MARSEILLES.

AT the time our Special Artist was passing through Marseilles, on his way to the seat of war, a grand military concert was given at the Alcazar, a *café chantant* in that city; and he has forwarded to us a Sketch (engraved on page 537) of a scene that occurred towards the close of the soirée. The *café*, which is fitted up in the most gorgeous style, was crammed, principally with soldiers, on the evening in question. Many military pieces, vocal and orchestral, were received with much applause; but the most effective part of the performance was a song by Mdlle. Amélie, entitled "Le Trompette de Marengo." It was listened to with breathless attention; and at its close

Mdlle. Amélie (in a way, says our correspondent, that only the French can) shrugged up her shoulders, held out her arms, kissed her hands, and exclaimed, "Adieu, adieu! Bon voyage!" Whereupon the audience rose *en masse*, got upon the chairs, and some upon the tables, waving their caps, and cheering the fair singer again and again with frantic enthusiasm. This is the scene which our Artist has portrayed—how vigorously our Engraving will show.

## FLORENCE FROM THE BOBOLI GARDENS.

As one of the points of interest in the Italian struggle, we present



THE WAR—PIEDMONTESSE VIDETTE—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCHE.



THE WAR—THE SARDINIAN CUTTING DOWN THE TREES IN THE VICINITY OF ALESSANDRIA—FROM A SKETCH BY M. S. MORGAN

an Engraving embracing the most remarkable buildings of Florence. A bloodless insurrection has for the present freed the city from its timid Duke and Austrian influence. Sad, indeed, would it have been had the fair beauty of the City of Flowers been defaced by blood and violence. The view of Florence from the high ground of the Boboli Gardens is one of the many charming pictures presented by that most beautiful city, "Firenze la bella," as it is called.

In the centre of the picturesque group of buildings in the drawing before us rises grandly Santa Maria dei Fiori, the Duomo or Cathedral, the magnificent cupola of which (designed by Brunelleschi) is the largest dome in the world; it served as a model to Michael Angelo for St. Peter's. He admired it so much that he used to say, "Cometo non voglio, meglio di non posso." (I will not copy, and I cannot surpass you.) To the left of the cathedral is the campanile, designed and erected by Giotto. The walls of this cathedral are almost entirely cased with marble on the outside.

From the period of its commencement by Arnolfo, 1293, to its completion by Brunelleschi, 1446, many illustrious architects were employed upon it; among them we find Giotto, Taddeo Gaddi, Andrea Orcagna, and Filippo di Lorenzo.

A little to the left of the campanile appears the cupola and lantern of the baptistery, also built of marble—"Mio bel San Giovanni," as Dante terms it. In this are the celebrated bronze gates of Ghiberti, now so well known to many of our readers by the copy in the Crystal Palace. On the right of the Duomo is seen the bold and lofty bell tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, where the Signory held their councils. A local proverb calls this "a tower built in the air," arising from the fact that it bears not upon the walls of the structure, but rather upon the projecting machicolations. The low tower, just to the right of the Palazzo Vecchio, belongs to the Bargello or Palazzo del Podesta, now used as a prison.

In few places can the eye rest on a more delightful picture than is formed by this assemblage of picturesque and remarkable buildings, environed by richly-wooded hills, dotted with countless white shining villas, these again backed up by fine mountain forms.

The Boboli Gardens join the Pitti Palace. The ground rises behind the Palace, and it is from the upper portion that our view is taken. The gardens, with their long embowered walks, statues, fountains, vases, and fine vegetation, as yuccas, cypresses, laurels, &c., are very beautiful. They were planned in 1550 by Il Tribolo.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

On the night of Friday week his Grace the Lord High Commissioner, Lord Mansfield, held a brilliant reception in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood. The decorations were on a scale of unusual magnificence.

The constituency of the West Riding assembled in Victoria Hall, Leeds, on Monday, for the purpose of entertaining Sir John Ramsden and Frank Crossley, Esq., to dinner. About six hundred gentlemen assembled.

The East Surrey Agricultural Association met at Croydon on Thursday week for sheep-shearing and exhibition of stock. At a dinner in the afternoon Mr. Locko King and Mr. Alcock made speeches; the latter expatiating on rifle corps, the former on the transfer of land.

Sir John Pakington was present at a meeting of the Worcester-shire Society on Saturday last, and delivered a speech, in which he pledged the Government "to take every possible precaution which human wisdom could devise in order to prevent England from becoming entangled in this most unhappy and, he would add, unnecessary war."

A number of ladies in the north of England are engaged in establishing a training institution at Whitehaven for domestic servants. The object of the institution is to take destitute young girls, to teach them all that is necessary for good servants to know, and to keep them carefully from all objectionable associates.

Mr. Ffrench, jun., of Ballinamore Park, and Mr. Richard Burke, the land steward of his father, were found dead in the woods of Clonbrook, near Ballinamore Park, on Tuesday. Mr. Burke's remains were pierced with two pistol bullets. Mr. Ffrench has been known to labour under fits of insanity.

There was an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of St. Patrick, on Tuesday week, in Dublin Castle, the Lord Lieutenant presiding as Grand Master, when the Marquis of Downshire, the new Knight, was duly installed with the usual pomp and ceremony. The full name of the new Knight is of portentous length; it is Sir Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Troulton Windsor Hall.

Messrs. SCHOFIELD and BRIGHT were entertained by a number of the non-electors of Birmingham, amounting to nearly seven hundred, at a public dinner in the Townhall on Tuesday last. Mr. Langford occupied the chair. Mr. Bright was most enthusiastically received, and, in reply to a resolution of thanks for his exertions in favour of Reform, the honourable member delivered, as usual, a most eloquent speech.

THE WRECK OF THE "POMONA."—The finding of the justices to whom was intrusted the task of making an inquiry into the loss of the *Pomona* appears from their report, now published, to have been that the vessel was lost by "default of the master." The divers at work on the wreck of the *Pomona* have brought up two bodies with an aggregate of 450 upon them. Half of this, by agreement, goes to the divers.

THE ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY IN NOTTINGHAM.—On Tuesday Jane Riley, the servant girl who was brought before the Nottingham bench of magistrates on Saturday last, on a charge of attempting to poison her mistress and four children by administering to them copperas in gruel, was again brought before the magistrates, and was committed to take her trial at the next July Assizes.

OPENING OF THE NEW MECHANICS' INSTITUTION IN COALBROOK-DALE.—The splendid building erected by the Coalbrookdale Company, for the use of the institution established some time since in the dale, was opened on Monday. A récital took place on the occasion, and there was an exhibition of paintings by ancient and modern masters. Speeches were delivered by M. J. M. Gaskell, M. P., and several clergymen and other gentlemen, and the whole proceedings went off with great éclat.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Sarah Kay, the wife of a journeyman employed in a cotton-mill near Manchester, having quarrelled with her husband on account of jealousy, cut her own throat and that of her daughter, five years old, by a former husband. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in the case of the child of "wilful murder." The verdict upon the mother was "destroyed herself whilst labouring under temporary insanity."

Five persons lost their lives in Ballinskelligs Bay on Friday in last week. The unfortunate deceased and a man named Dennis Shea, who has been saved, were returning across the bay with a load of seaweed, when, the weather becoming unexpectedly rough, they attempted to throw the seaweed overboard, and, having stood up suddenly to do so, the boat was upset, and five perished. The sixth clung to an oar, and was picked up by a boat.

PERSONATION OF A VOTER.—A case of personation at the Scotch Lancashire election has been examined before the Rusholme magistrates. The accused was Mr. Robert Chadwick, who was in the name of his deceased father at No. 5 Pall Mall of the Rusholme district. The magistrates committed Chadwick for trial at the Liverpool Assizes, but decided on taking him up. Summons were also granted against Messrs. John Pillin, Arthur Urquhart, James Hurst, and John Mitchell, for failing, and neglecting the personation.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER AT SHORNCLIFFE.—A young Lieutenant belonging to the Royal City of Dublin Militia, stationed at the A range of butts, named Thomas George Keogh, has committed suicide. The rash act was committed early on Sunday morning, while the deceased was under close arrest in his room. On Monday the Coroner held an inquest on the deceased. The evidence proved that the deceased had been very much depressed, and was in pecuniary difficulties; and the jury found that the deceased destroyed himself by poison while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

OPENING OF THE EAST SUFFOLK RAILWAY.—On Wednesday this important undertaking, which was set on foot in 1853—a small section of it having been partially completed in the previous year between Ipswich and Haverhill—was opened for traffic by the Eastern Counties Company, who have undertaken to work the system. The new railway thus opened extends from Ipswich to Great Yarmouth—a distance of forty-three miles, and includes also lines to Lowestoft, Leiston, Franklin, and Snape. A fifth branch is contemplated to Aldeburgh, a watering-place on the coast, and a bill for that purpose is now before Parliament.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT RAMSGATE seems now somewhat nearer solution. It has been ascertained that the deceased was a German butcher, named Frederick Mattern, and that he had recently come over from New York. The fact of his being a butcher somewhat strengthens the idea that he committed suicide, as his left hand was so expertly cut off that the mutilation must have been perpetrated by some one accustomed to the use of the knife in that way. Moreover, it is now proved that by an accident he had sustained the loss of two of the fingers of his left hand; and, if he was desirous of preventing his identification, nothing would be more natural than for him to get rid of that hand.

#### THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF			THE MOON.			WIND.	RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer	Temp. of Air.	Humidity.	Wind.	Cloud.	Atmos.		
May 25	29.896	56.7	45.0	•C7	0-10	•	E. NE. N.	112 '000
" 26	29.947	56.0	46.1	•71	5	45.5	N. E.	235 '000
" 27	29.804	59.7	41.0	•53	4	67.8	E. NE.	307 '000
" 28	29.742	56.9	56.1	•89	10	48.2	E. NE.	182 '267
" 29	29.695	61.5	56.7	•85	9	54.7	E. NE. E. N.	204 '000
" 30	29.672	61.7	55.4	•81	9	52.1	N.	102 '187
" 31	29.744	62.9	51.8	•69	8	53.3	N.	215 '000

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—The examination for the fellowship commences on the 15th of next month. It being the first vacancy for some years past, the competitors will be unusually numerous. At present nine candidates are in the field, but it is probable that this number will be diminished when the examination day arrives.

The Princess de Solms, née Bonaparte Wyse, says a letter from Chantrey, proposed to continue this year the publication called *Matin's d'Aix les Bains*, which she commenced last year; but the Government has given orders that she shall not be allowed to publish anything whatever in the Sardinian States.

On Saturday last the embarkation of the emigrants for Table Bay was completed at Southampton, on board the ship *Burlington*. There are 267 souls, comprising English, Irish, and Scotch, chiefly farm labourers, female domestic servants, rubble-masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and joiners. Sixty-four of this number were applied for by their relations and friends in the colony.

On Friday week the Sunday School teachers and congregation in connection with East Parade Chapel, Leeds, and its branch schools, Beeston-hill and George's-street, met in the school-room at East-parade, and presented an address to Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., on his retirement from the office of superintendent of the Sunday school, in consequence of his return to Parliament for Leeds.

OLDBURY, near Birmingham, was the scene of a distressing murder on Monday night. It appears that, since the death of a daughter of William Foster, a miner, about two months since, the mother has been in a low, desponding way, though not the least suspicion existed that her mind was unhinged by the loss until the night above mentioned. The family had retired to rest, when the father was aroused by one of his children calling out that her mother was cutting her little brother's throat. She subsequently cut her own throat, and her daughter, in struggling to hold the mother's hand, had three of her fingers nearly cut off, the husband being at the time quite paralysed by the sight. The child died immediately, and there are no hopes entertained of saving the mother's life.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NEARLY all National Stocks have exhibited considerable buoyancy during the whole of the week. The public have purchased rather large supplies of Stock—the operations for Time have increased to some extent—and Consols have improved in value fully one per cent. Considering the probable duration of the war in Piedmont, this is an important rise; but so long as England remains neutral during the present struggle, and so long as money continues abundant for commercial purposes, we can hardly anticipate any important decline in the quotations.

The supply of money in the general discount market has increased far beyond the demand for accommodation. The result is, that a further decline has taken place in the rates of discount, first-class short paper having been readily taken in Lombard-street at 2½ to 3 per cent. The leading discount-houses, as well as the private and joint-stock banks, now hold an enormous amount of unemployed capital. This excess has naturally had its accustomed influence not only upon Consols, but likewise upon Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares.

Through the Continent money, the supply of which is large, has fallen in price, and a steady upward movement has taken place in the value of most securities. The Continental exchanges, too, have now become more favourable to this country; nevertheless, several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export. Besides which, the whole of the fresh importations—about £360,000—have been taken for the Continent. The present packet for India carries out about £200,000, chiefly in silver, and wholly on private account. The Continental demand having fallen off, silver has become flat, at 6½d. for standard. Mexican dollars are steady, at 6d. per ounce, and several parcels have changed hands for China.

The new French Loan has been done on the Paris Bourse at 1 fr. premium for the subscriptions of 10 fr. of rente. The French Minister of Finance states that the total subscriptions have amounted to £100,382,000. The large subscribers will receive about 17 per cent of the amount applied for.

Great exertions—which appear likely to be crowned with success—are now making to get the *Great Eastern* ready for sea in August. The shareholders and the public will, we understand, be allowed to inspect this noble specimen of shipbuilding on the 13th and 14th inst.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to issue preference £5 shares to the amount of £600,000, for the purpose of laying down a new cable. Government have agreed to certain conditions, in the shape of a guarantee, which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory to the public.

Home Stocks were steady on Monday, and prices had an upward tendency. Bank Stock was done at 220 to 222; and India Loan Scrip at 93½; the Reduced Three per Cents realised 91½; Consols for Money, 92 to 93; New Three per Cents, 91½ to 92; Long Annuities, 1882, 17; India Debentures, 94 and 93½; India Bonds, 12s. dia.; Consols for Account, 92½; and Exchequer Bills, 22s. prem. On Tuesday prices closed steadily, as follows:—Bank Stock, 220; Reduced Three per Cents, 92½; Consols, 93½; New Three per Cents, 91½; India Stock, 217; India Debentures, 94½; India Loan Scrip, 93½; India Bonds, 6s. to 7½; Consols for Account, 93½; and Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 21s. 1½ per cent. Owing to a further increase in the demand for money *s. & d.*—warrent higher—on Wednesday:—Bank Stock touched 221; the Reduced Three per Cents, 92½; Consols, 93½; New Two per Cents, 91½; India Stock, 217; India Debentures, 94½; India Loan Scrip, 93½; Consols for Account, 93½; and Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 21s. prem. On Thursday prices closed steadily, as follows:—Bank Stock, 220; Reduced Three per Cents, 92½; Consols, 93½; New Three per Cents, 91½; India Stock, 217; India Debentures, 94½; India Loan Scrip, 93½; India Bonds, 6s. to 7½; Consols for Account, 93½; and Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 21s. 1½ per cent. Owing to a further increase in the demand for money *s. & d.*—warrent higher—on Friday:—Bank Stock, 221; the Reduced Three per Cents, 92½; Consols, 93½; New Two per Cents, 91½; India Stock, 217; India Debentures, 94½; India Loan Scrip, 93½; Consols for Account, 93½; and Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 21s. 1½ per cent.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

NEW MUSIC, &c.



GENERAL GARIBALDI.

WHATEVER may be the result of Garibaldi's dashing inroad into the Austrian territory, there can be no question that the guerrilla chieftain has proved a thorn in the side of Austria which she would gladly pluck out. Referring our readers to the account of the varying fortunes of the War in Italy, as recorded in another column, for such information of the recent doings of Garibaldi as the

telegrams supply, we give from an abridgment of an article in the *Siecle*, written by M. Anatole de la Forge, some particulars of Garibaldi's life:—

Joseph Garibaldi was born at Nice on the 4th of July, 1807; his family have always lived in that seaport, and several of them are living there now. Joseph, brought up on the coast among sailors and fishermen, was indebted

to his rude apprenticeship of life for a part of his physical and moral energy. Already at that time the child was seen to possess most of the qualities since developed in the man. Adventurous and brave, he displayed in his intercourse with his comrades an extraordinary energy. To games as well as to work he brought a strange ardour, but, being good as well as intrepid, Garibaldi was always ready to take the part of the weak against the strong. He would have said willingly what Manin says, "All injustice concerns

me." One of his mathematical teachers, M. Arena, now at Nice, still speaks with a notion of his old pupil's good qualities.

Garibaldi entered the Sardinian navy at an early age, and soon distinguished himself by his courage and coolness. Implicated in 1834 in the Italian insurrectional movement, this young seaman, compromised at Genoa on account of a liberal conspiracy, found himself compelled to take refuge in France. He travelled on foot across the mountains to Nice, where he lay concealed two days in a friend's house, who, by dressing him in the clothes of a farmer of his, got him across the Var. After passing two years at Marseilles, chiefly in the pursuit of his mathematical studies, Garibaldi embarked in an Egyptian corvette to go and serve as a naval officer in the fleet of the Bey of Tunis. As he did not meet there with a part to satisfy his active mind, he could not remain longer than a few months. So he soon set out for Rio Janeiro. The province of Rio Grand del Sol had created itself into a republic. Our adventurer made an offer of his sword to the military Government of Uruguay, and received the chief command of the squadron intended to act against Buenos Ayres. The contest lasted two years. During this time the new commander, quite in his element, performed such prodigies of valour that the natives said of him, "It is not a man, but a devil," and so superstition got mixed up with his name. He had been seen in several encounters to dash with his troops into the thick of the fight, then reappear safe and sound, and always victorious, from these terrible engagements, where the fighting was always hand to hand.

Garibaldi's influence over his troops is something wonderful. His form, his herculean strength, his fine energetic and expressive head—everything, even his picturesque costume, contributes to increase the prestige he wields. At Salta he was surrounded—he and 300 men—by 3000 enemies. What did he do? He stood their fire without stirring; let them come up close, then charged them with the bayonet, and sent them flying. The Government of Montevideo decreed on that day that the Italian legion had deserved well of the country, and that it should take the right, the post of honour, even when with native troops, in every engagement.

The insurrection of the Peninsula in 1848 brought Garibaldi back to Nice. A part of his legion accompanied him. With it he acted prominently in the war of independence against the Austrians in the Southern Tyrol, where, as a sharpshooter, he incessantly harassed their army.

At Rome Garibaldi was the soul of the resistance. Marshal Vaillant, in his remarkable report of the operations during the siege, did justice to the energy and skill of his adversary. It was impossible, in fact, to make more of the poor resources left at the disposal of the besieged. The volunteers fought there like veteran troops. On May 9, at Palestina, he defeated the Neapolitan army, twice superior in numbers to his own. A few days later, at Velletri, where he was severely wounded, he still won the honours of the day. Finally, he sustained for a whole month the attacks of our valiant army, and, as all the officers admit, with admirable presence of mind. The episode of the eighth bastion, represented by the brilliant pencil of Horace Vernet, gives an exact idea of the energy displayed in that defence. In the last council of war held at Rome Garibaldi, on being called upon to state his opinion, proposed the employment of extreme measures; but they were not approved. He then left the sacred city with the remnant of his little army, traversed the enemy's lines, and withdrew to the neighbourhood of St. Marin. There his troops disbanded. Garibaldi reached Genoa with two hundred soldiers who had refused to leave him. At the end of a few months he returned to America, where he engaged very actively in trade and industry. About 1852 we find him again in command of the Peruvian army. When the war ceased he returned home to Nice.

For five years Garibaldi lived in retirement with his sons on a small island situated between Sardinia and the Madeline, the Isle of Caprera. He farmed on a large scale, ploughed up waste lands, and built large barns and outhouses. From time to time he used to go to Nice in a small cutter he kept for conveying his materials. The most influential and respected man of that city, and those of the French colony, with Alphonse Karr at their head, know well how highly he is esteemed there. This brave soldier, whose reputation in private life cannot be assailed, knew how to acquire the sympathy and respect of all. His political adversaries themselves acknowledge his honourable character.

The Abbé Montolivo, the librarian of that city, who has known the General intimately from childhood, and a thousand other credible witnesses, have unceasingly protested against the calumnies uttered by certain foreign newspapers against this man, whose only demerit in their eyes must be that of devoting all the resources of his nature to the independence of his country. A touching letter, written recently by Garibaldi to the old Aide-de-Camp of Prince Eugene, M. Planat de la Faye, shows the generous sentiments of this man, so ill understood but too often. "I thank you, my dear friend," says he, "for your pistols; I value them highly as coming to me from you; and may the hour approach that will enable me to use them against the Austrian soldiers, the only beings in the world towards whom I feel hatred. You, the comforter of our exiled great Manin, preserve for me a part of your affections, as to one of the most humble but most devoted soldiers of Italian freedom." Whatever sentiments the world may entertain as to the services rendered by this guerrilla chieftain, it cannot fail to perceive in him the essential qualities of the captain, and especially his extraordinary ascendancy over his compatriots in arms.

His wife was also a heroine: she was slain at her husband's side by the Austrians. She had never left him on the battle-field either in America or Italy. One should read in the interesting history of Ricciardi the account of her valiant behaviour as the constant companion of all her husband's journeys and dangers. It would teach us to comprehend these exceptional characters, so much slandered, but for whom life itself is nothing but one long combat and a glorious example of patriotism.

#### ENGLISH AND FRENCH MISGIVINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Who would have thought, during the course of the Crimean war, that the perpetuity of the Anglo-French alliance could ever again have become a matter of doubt? That great fact, signed with our hearts and sealed with our blood, seemed to be a contract destined to exist as long as civilisation itself. And yet those who rejoiced so much in that strong and healthy union have already had their expectations half blighted; for whoever has followed attentively the history of the past four or five months, in its diplomatic and literary phases, must have remarked a jealousy and acrimony of feeling on the one part, and a natural disappointment on the other; and an undercurrent of extreme irritation has marked the writings of the press on both sides of the Channel. From the state of fast friendship, France and England seem suddenly to have entered upon that of suspicion and envy, aroused and kept up by all sorts of petty and malicious slanders, such as an unfounded jealousy ever likes to feed upon. In their mutual greatness they have been like two rival beauties, each of whom, unsurpassable in her peculiar style, seeks to destroy the reputation of the other by the discovery of some trifling blemish. France has her defects, certainly; but has not England hers also? And is it by constantly pointing out these little defects in each other that we shall become better friends? Or is it by wavering in the balance of friendship or hostility that our French neighbours are likely to entertain a better opinion of us? It must not be concealed that the French nation counted at least upon our moral support in the actual quarrel with Austria; but, instead of support, it has only met with coolness; and even at the present moment there are many in the *Leau de pays de France* who fear, against all reason, that the English people, or rather the English Government, will eventually enter the lists against their recent allies. On the other hand, the English press has had its share in cultivating these misgivings: all kinds of ambitious and traitorous projects have been attributed to the Chief of the French Empire; his actions and his words have been criticised with the greatest bitterness; and if Napoleon III. had already carried into execution all the designs attributed to him his detractors could have gone no farther.

But in spite of these mutual childish follies and attacks let us be reassured. In the moments of real difficulty the true feelings of the two nations must again be brought to light. United in an alliance of undisguised friendship, their example will inspire the rest of the world with a love and respect for the peace, and the good and liberal intentions which inspire the two Governments will be a guarantee that their combined power will not lead to any abuse. The friendship of France and England, properly cemented, would assure the peace of Europe; and no other European Power, in the presence of such a combination, could menace the progress of commerce and civilisation.

The Anglo-French alliance is, therefore, the great necessity of our age; for if it were to cease altogether, or if, unfortunately, old feuds and old hostilities were to be revived, the hopes of the future advancement of the entire world would be sacrificed, and humanity be divided into two furious parties, each seeking to exterminate the other.

Let us then endeavour to put aside these superficial bickerings and useless calumnies; let us admire sincerely the good qualities of the great French nation, who will certainly reciprocate our frankness; and let us once for all make it apparent to the world that the union of France and England—a union in which the whole universe is interested—is based on the principle of mutual affection and esteem. United, we may stand for ever; separated, we ensure each other's ultimate ruin.

I have been led into these observations from the conviction that with the Anglo-French alliance all good may be accomplished, but that without it even evil which can afflict humanity is possible and threatening. I am not of those who advocate peace-at-any-price doctrines; far from it; but I do say that peace has a price, and that price is, the occasional sacrifice of those petty sentiments engendered by a desire to occupy a false position in the opinion of the world. While we are, perhaps, not inferior to any nation on the face of the globe, that is no reason why we should make it constantly appear that we wish to be considered superior to all others; or if we persist in our egotism we must allow to other nations the same privilege we claim for our own, and humour their susceptibilities accordingly. This humouring, socially and politically, so long as it is compatible with frankness and honour, is the sacrifice we should ever be ready to make in the holy cause of Peace, without which all other blessings—because unenjoyable—are worthless.

#### REMARKABLE HAILSTORM.

MR. LOWE, of the Beeston Observatory, near Nottingham, has forwarded to us the following description of a remarkable hailstorm which passed over the Beeston Observatory on Sunday evening (May 29), together with sketches of some of the hailstones, which we engrave:—



The average size of the stones was half an inch in diameter, the principal forms resembling Figs. 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Fig. 1 was opaque, with a transparent centre, except a small opaque spot; this was 1 1/2 inch long by 1/8 inch in the widest part, and was not found till twenty-three minutes after it had fallen.

Fig. 2 was seen to fall, and was 1 1/2 inch in length, semi-opaque.

Fig. 3 was a rude representation of a leg of mutton.

Fig. 4—opaque, circular, with two pointed fragments attached.

Fig. 5 resembled a comma, and had a transparent ring near the margin.

Fig. 6—semi-opaque, with veins.

Fig. 7—transparent, and open in the centre.

Fig. 8—opaque, circular, with a fragment attached to one side.

Fig. 9—opaque in the centre, and a ring along the margin, elsewhere transparent, with opaque veins, and these veins joined by reticulated veinlets. It was of the shape of an acid-drop.

Fig. 10—both circular and acid-drop shaped, transparent, with an opaque centre.

Fig. 11—semi-opaque, with a transparent centre.

Fig. 12—two circular stones joined together; the large one was opaque and the other transparent.

Fig. 13—circular, transparent, with an opaque circular portion at one side.

Figs. 14 and 15—semi-transparent, with air-bubbles within. These air-



bubbles were present in many stones; in some there were small groups of air-bubbles as minute as needle-points. No conical-shaped stones fell.

That portion of the storm from which the hail descended seemed to contain the least dense clouds, and was mainly composed of cirri floating at a low level. The storm moved from E.S.E. to W.N.W. The electricity was positive, and the barometer rising throughout the storm. After the hail ceased there was no more lightning till 8h. 30m., after which much thunder and lightning till 2h. 30m. a.m. (30th). At 11h. 30m. p.m. all the clouds in the S.E. had a phosphorescent appearance, as if constant faint jets of electricity were being discharged along their edges. At 8h. 20m. for four minutes a curious pillar or ray rose, immediately over where the sun had set, 25° into the air, and inclined at an angle of 45°. It was black, except the northern edge, which was orange-coloured; it rose out of the thunder-cloud in the N.W. horizon. At 11h. 40m. p.m. wind E.; temperature, 27° 3'; wet bulb, 56° 5'; electricity positive, and barometer (corrected), 29.605 inches.

**THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.**—We learn from the City article of the *Times* of Tuesday that the Red Sea cable is, probably, by the present time laid down from Suez to Perim, when only 100 miles will remain for its completion to Aden. The laying out of the line commenced from Suez, and Corsire, on the Egyptian coast—a distance of 260 miles—was the first station to which it was carried. Thence it was laid to Suakin, a further distance of 40 miles, where, according to the telegram received a few days back, it had just been safely landed. The next stage will be from Suakin to Perim, 540 miles, and at that point it will doubtless begin to be used for the transmission of our Indian and China telegrams. From Suez to Aden constitutes the first section of the undertaking. The second section will be from Aden to Kurra hec, where we shall at once be in communication with every part of India. This will be proceeded with as soon as possible, and the cable for the purpose is already in course of construction.

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—The question as to the immediate prospect of re-establishing telegraphic communication with America will be decided on Wednesday next. The company are then to hold an extraordinary meeting, to submit the terms they have obtained from the Government, and to see if £600,000—the required amount of new capital—can thus be raised. It appears that the Government are ready to guarantee a dividend of eight per cent per annum for twenty-five years, provided the cable is in successful operation, and capable of conveying one hundred words an hour. Also, that they will pay £20,000 per annum for messages. The company, moreover, are to be allowed to spend £20,000 out of the new guaranteed capital in attempts to make the existing cable available. They are likewise to continue to enjoy the benefit of the original arrangement for a payment of £1,000 per annum from the United States' Government. In return they are to surrender the exclusive right of landing cables on the shores of Newfoundland. The directors consider that these conditions should induce the shareholders to subscribe the necessary amount.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4257; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3758; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1102; one students' evening (Wednesday), 118. Saturday evening (Society of Arts conversation), 2900. Total, 12,130.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### THE KING OF NAPLES.

FERNANDO II., King of the Two Sicilies and Jerusalem, Duke of Parma, Piacenza, and Castro, Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany (more generally known as King of Naples), was the eldest son of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, by his second consort, Maria Isabella, Infanta of Spain. He was born the 12th of January, 1810, and succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, the 8th of November, 1830. He found on his accession his dominions in a most disorganized state; disturbances were continually occurring, but no actual rebellion broke out until that memorable year of European revolution, 1848. A powerful and extensive insurrection then spread over both Naples and Sicily. At first the King's party were the weaker, and much bloodshed ensued. Eventually victory declared itself in favour of the Crown, and the King was re-established in his absolute power. How, when he resumed the reins of Government, he wavered from his pledges of liberty and a free constitution; how he cruelly imprisoned and punished his opponents, and committed many acts of odious tyranny—are facts of recent knowledge and sad certainty to us all, and are bad enough in their simple truth. Exaggeration has no doubt, however, increased the horrors of the tale so as to blind men entirely as to any good qualities the perpetrator of such misdeeds may have possessed. Yet we are told that this unhappy King of Naples was affable and courteous, talented and witty; that he was stanch to his friends; and that his kindly manners and munificence won him the personal regard of his people, whose allegiance in his later years certainly maintained him against all attempts to molest him. His death has happened at such a moment of political excitement throughout Italy and all Europe that any impartial judgment now upon his dark career is impossible: such judgment belongs wholly to posterity; yet it is to be hoped that, for the future, the civilised world will no longer be shocked by the presence of Sovereigns against whom such atrocities as stained the reign of Ferdinand II. may be alleged unanswered, and it is to be feared, but too well founded. King Ferdinand II. died, after a long and painful illness, on the 22nd ult. He was twice married—first, the 21st of November, 1832, to Christina, daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, by whom, who died on the 31st of June, 1836, he leaves an only son, his successor. He married, secondly, on the 9th of January, 1837, Maria Theresa, daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria, by whom, who survives him, he leaves five sons and three daughters. His Majesty is succeeded by his eldest son, the Duke of Calabria, now King Francis II., who was born on the 16th of January, 1836, and who is as yet unmarried. The celebrated Duchess of Berry is the half sister of the King of Naples just deceased, and one of his brothers is Charles, Prince of Capua, so well known in this country.

##### VICE-ADMIRAL LOVELL, K.H.

WILLIAM STANHOPE LOVELL, K.H., a Vice-Admiral R.N., was a worthy and distinguished veteran of the French war. He was born in 1786. His active career was long and gallant. He served under Nelson, and was at Trafalgar; he also assisted at the capture of Washington in 1814. Vice-Admiral Lovell was, through his grandmother, a scion of the old house of the Lovells of Tichmarsh and Harleston, and was the younger son of Thomas Stanhope Badcock, Esq., of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks, and Mapthorpe Hall, Lincolnshire; he was also the brother of the present Major-General Sir Lovell Benjamin Lovell, K.C.B., who, as well as the Vice-Admiral, assumed by Royal licence in 1840 the surname and arms of Lovell. Vice-Admiral Lovell married, the 2nd of 1822, Selina, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Crewe, seventh Baronet, of Calke Abbey, in the county of Derby; by which, who died the 30th of March, 1838, he leaves a son, Captain Lovell Stanhope Richard Lovell, 13th Foot, and two daughters, the younger of whom, Georgiana Jane, is the wife of her cousin, the present Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart. Vice-Admiral Lovell died on the 20th ult., at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

##### THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON.

HER GRACE SUSAN EUTHENIA, DUCHESS DOWAGER OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON, was the second daughter and coheiress of the late celebrated William Beckford, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, by his wife, the Lady Margaret, younger daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Aboyn. She was born in 1786, at the Chateau de la Tour, in the Pays de Vaud, her birth casting the Countess, her mother, her life. She was married, the 26th of April, 1810, to Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, and seventh Duke of Brandon, by whom (who died the 18th of August, 1852) she had, with one daughter, an only son, William Alexander, present Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Her Grace died, on the 27th ult., at her house in Portman-square.

Mr. Robert Pashley, Q.C., the Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, expired on Sunday evening.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP "DALRIADA" BY FIRE.**—The total loss by fire of the *Dalriada*, while on her voyage from Bombay for Liverpool, is thus reported by the captain:—"The *Dalriada* sailed from Bombay on February the 3rd (seed, cotton, and oil) for Liverpool, having a crew of thirty-six men, all told; and Captain Ewing having also his wife and child on board. They had a pleasant voyage with light winds up to March the 1st, being in 14° 50' S., and long. 69° E., when at five p.m. an alarm of fire was raised, and smoke was found to be forcing its way from under the covers of the chain pipes forward; these being taken off, the ship was found to be all in flames on the port side, as far as could be seen. All hands set to work to pour water down through holes cut in the deck, but, in spite of the most strenuous efforts, at midnight the fire was spreading very rapidly over to the starboard side, and working more slowly aft; also the foremast commenced to burn, although some hands had been pouring water upon it from the time of the discovery of the fire. At this time there were two feet of water in the well, which was attributed to the quantity of water poured down, as the ship previously was making little or no water. The scuppers were stopped up, and the decks flooded to keep them cool, and water ran down through the holes that had been cut forward. At one a.m., on sounding the pumps, the ship was making no more water than usual. About this time a crackling noise was heard, close to the water's edge, a little abaft the fore rigging, and, on examination, they found the pitch boiling out of the seams, the smoke oozing through, and the planks scorching hot. Finding the fire to be increasing, and working aft very rapidly, the decks, fore and aft, as far as the front of the poop, scorching hot, and the pitch in several places melting in the seams, although there were two or three inches of water on deck, and expecting every moment to see the flames bursting up fore and aft, the long-boat and life-boats were got out, in preparation for abandoning the ship. At three a.m., there were three feet and a half of water in the well, and the flames were bursting up forward as high as the topmast stays, setting fire to the sails, the smoke and flame driving all hands aft. At four a.m. a heavy squall struck the ship, causing the flames to burst up with redoubled fury, with volumes of smoke filling the poop and cabin. The ship was put before the wind, which cleared the cabin of smoke, and enabled them to get some provisions on deck to take in the boats. At six o'clock there were nine feet water in the well, the fire having burned through the ship's side close to the water's edge, and the flames bursting up the port bilge-pump and poop-ventilator. All hope of saving the ship being lost, the boats were got alongside. At seven a.m., the ship gradually settling down forward, and the foremast beginning to totter, all hands got into the boats and pushed off from the ship. In about fifteen minutes the flames burst up fore and aft. At eight a.m. and at nine o'clock the main and mizzen masts fell with a tremendous crash, and the ship was enveloped in one mass of flame. The crew, being divided into three boats, made sail, and stood to the north-eastward, hoping to meet with a ship, or to fetch some of the isles in the Chagos Archipelago. Next day, finding that the small boat could not sail so well as the others, the people were taken out of her, and she was set adrift, and they proceeded on their way, the captain, his wife, and child, and twenty-one men in the long-boat, and chief mate, with thirteen men, in the life-boat. Providentially they encountered only fine weather, and for five weary

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT

JUDGING from the still-life character of the opening of the Legislature on Wednesday last, it would seem as if the term "a new Parliament" was a distinction without much difference. When one went into the Commons and looked down on the irregular crowd which swayed about the floor, and afterwards when the members got into something like order and gave opportunity for a survey, one was struck by the familiarity of faces and attitudes which presented themselves. The same men appeared to be sitting in the same places as when the debates on the Reform Bill were going on, and, if some were missed and asked for, the names were always those of members who have been returned and might have been present if they chose. Here and there a particularly glossy hat betrayed the Parliamentary neophyte, who, knowing the tradition that members are privileged, probably owing to the convenience of the custom, to wear their hats during their sittings, thought it necessary to display as new and creditable an appearance in respect to that article of covering as possible. A very new hat was invariably found to be placed above a countenance in which an expression of attempted nonchalance was nearly overborne by that sort of contortion of the features which accompanies stage fright; while there was so much constraint and discomfort in the "pose" as to lead to the supposition that the unaccustomed seats of the House were in a state of fervour. However, these instances were rare enough, and difficult of extraction from the crowd of well-known visages which peered out of their old locations. The late Parliament was of such short duration that the most certain habitué of the House hardly had time to become acquainted with the physiognomy of any of the members actually new who were returned in 1857 (and their number was far greater than on the present occasion); therefore blunders were here and there made now, and a representative who was unknown in the last Parliament was occasionally put down as a product of the recent election. There are besides many new members in relation to their return to the present Parliament who are not new men in the Legislature; and it is to be observed that not a few who were sent to the right about in the electioneering panic of 1857 have regained seats, and help to make up the characteristic of the House of Commons, as now constituted, which we have indicated above—namely, that it is not new to any extent in the sense of positive change of the men of whom it is composed. Rumours of reconciliations and coalitions among the chiefs of the Liberal party which have been ripe of late led to a notion that some outward indication of reunion would be made on the first day of the Session. For instance, it was expected (if the statements which are abroad were true) that Lord John Russell, and, probably, Sir James Graham, would leave the seats in which they look as if they were playing sulky, and range themselves beside Lord Palmerston on the front Opposition bench. Nothing of the kind, however, occurred. Lord John (who came in simultaneously with Mr. Disraeli—their entrance being characterised by a sort of appropriateness to their relative positions in public life, the former gliding in quietly by a side door, and the latter walking, smiling, and nodding around him, from the main entrance up the floor of the House) took his old seat at the top of the bench below the gangway, and Sir James, ceding, temporarily, we suppose, his old corner on the second row, exactly opposite to Colonel Knox, sat in the place next to it, flanked, as usual, by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Roebuck, next to whom Lord John has "decaned" himself to sit for some time, was not present; and Mr. Bright's chartered place was not occupied by him; nor did Mr. Henry Drummond occupy his well-marked station as usual. The proximate Speaker came in late, and just before the House was summoned to the Lords; and, with that modesty which always distinguishes gentlemen who know they are about to be made the subject of a demonstration, concealed himself as much as possible from observation in a seat at the bottom of the front lower bench on the Ministerial side, but which possessed the advantage of enabling him, on his rising, to stand in a conspicuous position on the floor of the House. When the respective parties were duly marshalled, preparatory to the commencement of the only business of the day—the election of the Speaker—it was to be observed that the Conservative side was filled up to the very utmost back benches under the gallery; while on the Opposition side the last bench was quite empty, and the last but one by no means full. Was this an augury of the future, or was it the result of that better discipline which is said to mark the Ministerial party? There is no doubt of their homogeneity, and to a vast extent of their docility; whereas the Liberals have so many free lances among them—so sectioned—that, unless the whipping-in department on that side is very largely increased, it is almost hopeless to expect anything like united action. Perhaps an allusion to the state of the House on this the first day of the meeting of the new Parliament will not be without value in reference to future action.

It was good tactics to select Mr. Wilson Patten to propose the Speaker, because he is, not only from his personal character and his pleasant demeanour, but from the fact of being one of the chief promoters of the progress of the private business of the House, as well liked by as well known to every member. He has been Chairman of Committees, and now and then he has been even spoken of as a likely Speaker himself. He is a rapid but yet not a fluent talker, and, though a gentleman who has been an active and prominent member of Parliament for nearly thirty years, he was as nervous as a young county member moving the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech. Sir Francis Baring is so thoroughly respectable a representative of the people that no better selection of an Opposition member to second the motion for the election of a Speaker could have been made. He looked supremely unconscious that he was on the whole making a hit when he insinuated that Mr. Evelyn Denison's first year of office was a failure, and that if the right hon. gentleman had not greatly improved last Session he could not have conscientiously taken the part on his right hon. friend's re-election which he was then performing. The fact, however, is, there has been some talk and a little fuss about the qualifications of Mr. Denison as Speaker, and some persons have taken on themselves to speak disparagingly of his mode of carrying on his functions. The truth is that comparisons have been made between him and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who, besides his long experience of the office, possessed peculiar qualifications for the outside display of the part. He was exceedingly ready in speech, and possessed a loud, strong, and clear voice; added to which there was a decision of manner, and a smartness and suddenness of address, which he probably derived from his military experience as the assiduous and zealous Colonel of a crack regiment of yeomanry cavalry. His dicta and his calls to order, therefore, were given like words of command; while his eye, quickened by the practice of watching the movements of large bodies of men, always lit on the right man and the right place towards which his voice should be effectively directed. Now, Mr. Denison is not a ready, or even a fluent, speaker, and probably has had no practice in watching the detail of a number of persons collected together; and so, for a time, there was naturally and necessarily a hesitancy about him as compared with the swift action and speech of his predecessor. Any one, however, who has watched his proceedings in the chair regularly and constantly will admit that he has acquired the qualities requisite for his duties to a degree which few, if any, men in the House could have attained in so short a time; while on the score of his impartiality, in rebuking or selection of members to address the House from among competing candidates for precedence, there is not a word to be said which is not that of commendation. There was, therefore, wisdom and good sense, on personal grounds alone, in his re-election; while the fact of his experience, comparatively brief as it is, would alone render him the best person to preside over what is technically called a new Parliament. That which Lord Palmerston calls the most distinguished assembly in the world has yet to prove its metal. At present it has only marked itself from among its predecessors by not adjourning over the Derby Day.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

IN proceeding to review the works of the landscape class in this exhibition let us commence by acknowledging the tasteful selection of subjects and the artistic treatment displayed by Witherington in his four small canvases. "A Pleasant Way by the River" (25) is rightly named—so charming for its leafy shade beneath a bright summer sky, and its air of calm and seclusion. An old woman and child slowly wending their way homeward serve admirably to heighten this impression, and seem to be giving utterance to pleasurable remarks which suggest the title of the picture. "Crossing the Stream" (223) is a landscape of a bolder character, but equally capable of poetical suggestion; and here again the figures are so judiciously studied as to give a living interest to the scene. "Wharfdale, near Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire" (377), is a bit of real English scenery, seen under the influence of a gentle evening sunshine. The remaining work by this well-informed and well-directed hand, "Summer" (406), is something more than a landscape, for the scene is subsidiary to the figures, which represent a rustic family, at meal-time, in the hayfield. Nothing can surpass in truthfulness the pride and affection depicted in the countenance of the honest father, as he dances the younger child in the air, nor the gesture of the elder child, who asks to have a share in the gambol, nor the air of contentment in the mother, nor the aspect of health and cheerful activity which animates the whole composition.

Creswick has nothing quite so large or imposing as his last year's "Mountain Torrent," but he has four pictures, the subjects of which show a pleasing variety of subject, and intelligent and painstaking execution. "The Village Bridge" (8) is a small and, as some might characterise it, an unpretending production; but we like it for its very simplicity and unostentatious character. "Coming Summer" (96) is a picture of large dimensions, full of subject, and showing great care and study in the composition and treatment. The scene is one of considerable expanse, and is dealt with in a broad manner. A stream runs through the midst, across which a woman, wearing a red cloak, is riding, and who serves for the central point of the picture. The general tone is that of a cool, silvery grey; and the whole of the execution is of the most delicate and genuine finish. "On Shore" (335) is a seacoast view, the sea being agitated by a rather fresh breeze, with scattered sails in the distance; very spiritedly handled. "Under the Old Bridge" (455) is a picturesque subject, nicely treated.

F. R. Lee's most startling performance is a large canvas in a central position in the west room, entitled "The Bay of Biscay, 11th of March, 1857" (511), in which nothing is seen but a long, yawning trough of sea, with a threatening sky above, and in the extreme distance, faintly indicated, a sail or two. This may truly represent some appearances which occurred to the artist on voyage across the Bay of Biscay on the day indicated, and which he did right to transfer to his sketch-book, but they do not of themselves constitute adequate materials for a picture. "The Coast of Cornwall, near the Land's End—a Dismasted Ship Rescued by a Steamer" (70), has more material in it, and is boldly and successfully handled. Of quite a different class are "My Cottage near the Brook" (270), with its long shaded lane, partly flooded with water; and the "Avenue at Youlstone, near Barnstaple, Devon" (321), with its double row of trees, some of them ivy-grown, shooting boldly up to the sky, and tapering away into the distance—an effect by no means new, and but successfully dealt with on this occasion.

Stanfield is always Stanfield—vigorous, real, but cold. "On the Coast of Brittany" (184) is the least effective of his three productions, the mannerism in it being so very apparent. No. 237 is a more elaborate, more studied, and more interesting composition. It represents a Maltese xebec on the rocks of Punta Mazzodi Procida, with a steam-tug and Neapolitan boats rendering assistance. All this business in the foreground is realised with great spirit and fine pictorial effect; the boiling, surging sea, and the smoke from the steam-boat giving all the idea of agitation and turmoil which the incident suggests; the island and castle of Ischia, seen in comparative calm, and delicately painted, crown the distance. "Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran" (459), is a scene of a more homely character, combining water in a state of calm bordered by wooded hillsides. It is irreproachable in respect of execution, but cold in tone, and little suggestive in treatment.

The three Linnells paint with a brush as fervid as that of Stanfield is the reverse. They appear to see nature under one aspect only—that of a preternatural flush and feverish excitement. Yellow corn-fields, autumnal trees, fiery skies, florid-looking countrymen, decked in scraps of scarlet cloth and yellow-ochre straw hats, are the materials they constantly deal with, which they vary only in arrangement, and set off occasionally with strong contrasts of black, blue, and leaden grey. They never take anything cool and comfortable; and, in the perpetual search after exceptional effects, the grand ordinary conditions of sky and air, and the local colour of objects generally, seem to be overlooked by them as unworthy of the artist's notice. But the danger of habitual high seasoning is that of overdoing it occasionally, at least to the apprehension of uninitiated appetites. Now, we would ask any one of this sort whether he ever saw a cloud quite so blazing red as that in the "Evening" (546) of J. Linnell, senior; or any thundercloud so black and opaque as that in the "Thunder Shower" (494) of J. T. Linnell? Both these pictures, in all other respects, are cleverly composed and satisfactorily painted. The landscapes and groupings in the former are very picturesque, the sheep admirably studied from real life. In the latter production the bustle and excitement inspired by the approach of a sudden storm among a party of haymakers are well depicted—some labouring with redoubled energy to get in as much of the hay out of harm's way as possible; others, chiefly the younger ones, preparing to fly to a place of shelter. In the "Harvest" (661) of W. Linnell the same strenuous energy is displayed in the figures, who ply the sickle lustily against the serried ranks of the full-eared corn. Here the dominant warmth of the picture is produced by the local colour of the costumes and of the wide cornfield, the distance being agreeably relieved by a thick clump of trees, while the sky itself is cold. The general effect, when seen from a proper distance, is extremely good.

Sidney Cooper exhibits three important cattle pieces—important in size, in subject, and in treatment—which will enhance his well-merited reputation. "Effect at Sunset" (304) carries with it a suggestion of Cuyp; the cattle and the man on horseback being situated on a flat plain, and seen in bold relief against the bright, golden sky. "A Sunny Afternoon in Autumn" (356) displays a clever grouping of cattle and sheep, near a pond, under the shade of a clump of trees. "A Dairy Farm in the Marshes, East Kent" (576), is of a class of scenery which the artist has so frequently painted, and which he always renders with so much characteristic truthfulness; the soil light, poor, and but scantily supplied with verdure, at a level a little below high-water mark, on the busy river—a glimpse of which skirts the horizon in the extreme distance.

D. Roberts has two of his grand views of church architecture, hit off with magical effect, and more than his usual carefulness of finish. The exterior of "The Sta. Maria della Salute at Venice" (160), built in commemoration of the cessation of the great pestilence in 1630, is a remarkably fine specimen of the late Italian style. The lofty dome rises, in conscious dignity and strength, far above the stagnant canal; and a cool, greyish-green tone pervades the picture, the effect of which is rich and agreeable to the eye. The interior of "The Church of St. Mark" (420), also at Venice, takes us back to the very dawn of the medieval period, and is impressive by the noble breadth and perspective displayed in it, the effect of which is heightened by the judicious introduction of groups of figures here and there at their devotions.

## SIGNOR A. GATTI'S COLLECTION OF SCULPTURE.

SIGNOR GATTI, who maintains a large and important school of sculpture at Florence, under the patronage of the Tuscan Government, has also an exhibition of the principal works produced by the artists of his country at the Prince of Wales Hall, Regent street. We last year noticed the collection as it then stood, taking occasion to observe upon the strenuous exertions still making to keep alive technic excellence in this art at the very seat where its noblest de-

velopment took place four centuries ago; and also to remark upon the new direction taken by Tuscan, in common with Italian, art generally—descending from the epic to the idyllic and pastoral, and adopting a more familiar order of subjects than were aimed at by the giants of old, including epigrammatic and allegorical conciots, pretty ideas in themselves, illustrated by means of graceful forms and pleasing accessories. Since we so wrote numerous additions have been made to the collection, which confirms the remarks we made on the occasion referred to, and will serve admirably to illustrate the present status of Italian art. "Innocence," by Costoli, is represented in the figure of a boy catching a butterfly; "Love Tempting Innocence," "The Defence of Innocence against the Temptations of Love," and "Friendship," by Fedi; "The First Mental Pain," by Costoli, are allegorical subjects, or poetical embodiments, ingeniously wrought out, and displaying considerable artistic skill in the treatment. "Cupid Soliciting Alms," by Canobi, is attractive and pleasing by its arch, insinuating expression and gesture. "The Genius of Fishing," by Fedi, represents a fisher-boy with net, &c., capably executed. "The Genius of Sacred Music," by Consani, is an impressive and agreeable study. But the largest and most commanding figure in the room is, perhaps, that of "The Bacchante Fatigued with Dancing," by Dupré. The bacchante, whose figure is finely modelled, is sinking to the ground, apparently gasping for breath, the cymbal is falling from the hand, and every limb and feature denotes the extreme of lassitude; the face, a pretty one in itself, is rendered further attractive by a pleasing arrangement of the hair, which is adorned with flowers. We must be content with this slight indication of some of the principal objects in an exhibition which will be found well worthy of a visit.

## WOOD CARVINGS BY PERRY.

We have recently seen some very beautiful specimens of wood carving by Mr. William Perry, an artist who, in addition to perfect skill in his art, appears to have brought to bear upon it a fine taste in the selection of his subjects. Not content with the too ordinary achievement of imitating objects in still life, he has selected living subjects, with appropriate entourage, and has produced them with remarkable fidelity and adherence to the truth of nature. Thus, in a small group of wrens in ivy, the birds have all the action and expression of life, all that softness of plumage which could have nothing but colour and the action of life itself to complete the illusion. One of the birds is about to peck a garden spider from off a leaf, and the presentment is perfect. The boldness and skilful handling displayed in the execution, particularly in the undercutting and in the textural treatment, are worthy of all praise; the articulation of the leaves and the berries, which stand out freely on their stems, being such as it could be scarcely possible to surpass. Mr. Perry has already distinguished himself by the part he took in producing the celebrated "Royal Cradle" exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, in co-operation with Mr. Rogers, and in some carvings of flowers for the decoration of the library at the Duke of Sutherland's seat, Clevedon. The Queen has recognised and patronised his talent by the purchase of a clever group (one of a series of bird subjects) of a nightingale in foliage. The art of wood carving, though a special one, has all the elements of beauty and suggestiveness required for decorative purposes of the highest class, and we are happy to recognise in Mr. Perry talent and taste of no ordinary kind in its application.

## THE FARM.

The subscribers to the Royal Society will be surprised to read in the published minutes of the special meeting of the council on Friday that Mr. Hudson, the secretary, has been suspended, and that Mr. Brandreth Gibbs has been requested to act as honorary secretary in his stead. No explanation was given as to the cause of the point of difference with the finance committee, and the step is so strong and unusual that some seems due to the members. On the Wednesday previous Mr. Fisher Hobbs read a very interesting paper on the ravages of the turnip-fly. During the last nine years he has had from 200 to 250 acres annually under turnips, swedes, rape, &c., and he has not lost one rod. He tells us, with a candour worthy of his high standing in the agricultural world, that the credit of the successful top-dressing is due to his bailiff, Mr. Hawkins, who was ready to stake his continuance in his place on coming off conqueror in the battle with this pest of the Egyptians. The best top dressing is, in their opinion, a mixture of one bushel of white gas ashes fresh from the gashouse, one bushel of fresh lime from the kiln, and 6lb. of sulphur and 10lb. of soot, and the whole made into as fine a powder as possible, so as to adhere to the plants. This is enough for two acres, and should be sown broadcast or by hand early in the morning, when the dew is on the leaf. The second and cheaper compound consists of 14lb. of sulphur, one bushel of fresh lime, and two bushels of road scrapings, mixed for a few days, and put on in those proportions per acre, by means of a small drill, or strewed along the rows by hand at night. Mr. Hobbs also considers that sulphur mixed with water, and applied in a liquid state by means of water-carts during the night, and the horse-hoe immediately following the water-cart, has succeeded admirably. Mr. Nesbit, the celebrated head of the Kennington Agricultural College, followed Mr. Hobbs, and pointed out the danger of using too much sulphur (especially as the gas-ashes contain it), owing to its destructive effect upon vegetation; but stated that the strength of the mixture, as applied by Mr. Hobbs, could produce no ill effect. He also considered that dry road-dust added to the compound would render it more capable of being sown, and that the presence of it on the leaves would present a mechanical difficulty to the ravages of the fly. The communications to the society seem of a most various kind, as a letter from a lady was read, and a specimen of the growth of *Dactylis glomerata* (cock's foot grass) was laid on the table. An Indian agricultural show is about to be held at Madras in December and Nellore in April, and £500 has been granted by the Government for prizes and expenses.

The *Farmer's Magazine* gives us "The Aylesby Herd" as chapter vii. of "The Herds of Great Britain." Mr. Torr farms 2100 acres at Aylesby and Riby, near Great Grimsby, of which 500 are in permanent pasture, and we believe that no man in England has such flocks and herds in point of number and breeding combined. The letting of his Leicester tups has become quite a festival in September, and last year no less than 555 pure Leicester ewes, with a seventy years' lineage, were put to them, and about 2000 sheep are annually brought to his clipping-boards. He has been the earliest and stanchest adherent of Warlaby, as more than eighteen of the best bulls have passed through his hands since 1844, all with hiring prices from sixty to two hundred guineas, and some of his stock have five direct crosses of the blood. In fact, of the one hundred and twenty females in the herd at the present moment, only eleven are not of the Warlaby descent. Vanguard has been his favourite bull, and he had no less than one hundred and eighty calves by him; while Crown Prince, whom no money can hire now, left him thirty-two. Hopewell was also a great favourite, and seems to have crossed well with the Vanguards.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO JERUSALEM.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Jerusalem, writing on May 12, says:—"The Grand Duke Constantine, accompanied by the Grand Duchess and his son, has just arrived. The Pacha and all the Consuls, the Anglican Bishop and his entire missionary staff, went out to meet their Imperial Highnesses to the Pacha's pavilions, where his Lordship and the Consuls were presented by the Russian Consul. A Russian Bishop and about twenty of his clergy, who had just arrived from Jaffa, received the Imperial party in the Jaffa gateway. The Grand Duke and Duchess entered the city on foot, preceded by the Russian clergy and the Pacha, and followed by the Consuls, and proceeded to the Greek Patriarchate, which had been most magnificently fitted up with rich furniture and articles of luxury from Europe. The Greek Patriarch came himself from Constantinople to do the honours. From the Patriarchate the Imperial party went to a service at the Holy Sepulchre. The Russian sailors and soldiers, armed, marched as a body-guard on either side, close to the Grand Duke and Duchess. They are expected to remain here about ten days."

The Director-General of Public Instruction in Egypt arrived in Paris on Saturday last. It is said that his object is to make himself acquainted with the organisation of the French Institute, with a view to the establishment of one in Egypt for the development of literature, science, and arts.



BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT BARNSTAPLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. TOWNSEND.—SEE PAGE 538.

of masonry reared from it to above the high-water line. The two gigantic wrought-iron tubes were put together on the river bank, and afterwards floated to their places, and then raised as one piece. These are constructed of wrought iron boiler plates: each span with its chain and ties weighs upwards of 1200 tons. When the tubes were raised to the requisite elevation the suspension-chains were attached to them, and the roadway was quickly constructed. The total length of the bridge, from side to side of the valley, is 2240 feet, 300 feet longer than the Britannia Tubular Bridge. The greatest width of the basement of the central support is only 80 feet, and the greatest height from the foundation to the summit is 260 feet. The quantity of iron used in the bridge is in all about 3850 tons, 2650 tons of wrought iron, and 1200 tons of cast iron. In the structure no less than 14,000 cubic feet of timber were used, and in the construction of the piers and stone columns no less than 459,000 cubic feet of masonry.

## THE CHANNEL FLEET AT PORTLAND.

OUR Sketch represents the vessels of the Channel Fleet assembled in Portland Roads at the beginning of last month, since which time its numbers have been considerably augmented by other ships of the line in addition to the vessels shown in our picture. This fleet will consist of the following vessels:—Royal Albert, 121 guns (flag); St. Jean d'Acre, 101; Exmouth, 91; Cressy, 80; Caesar, 91; Agamemnon, 91; Emerald, 51; Diadem, 32; Doris, 32; Curaçoa, 32; Cadmus, 21; Brisk, 16; Falcon, 16; Pioneer, 6; Flying Fish, 6; Intrepid, 6; Assurance, 4; and many other gun-boats, &c.

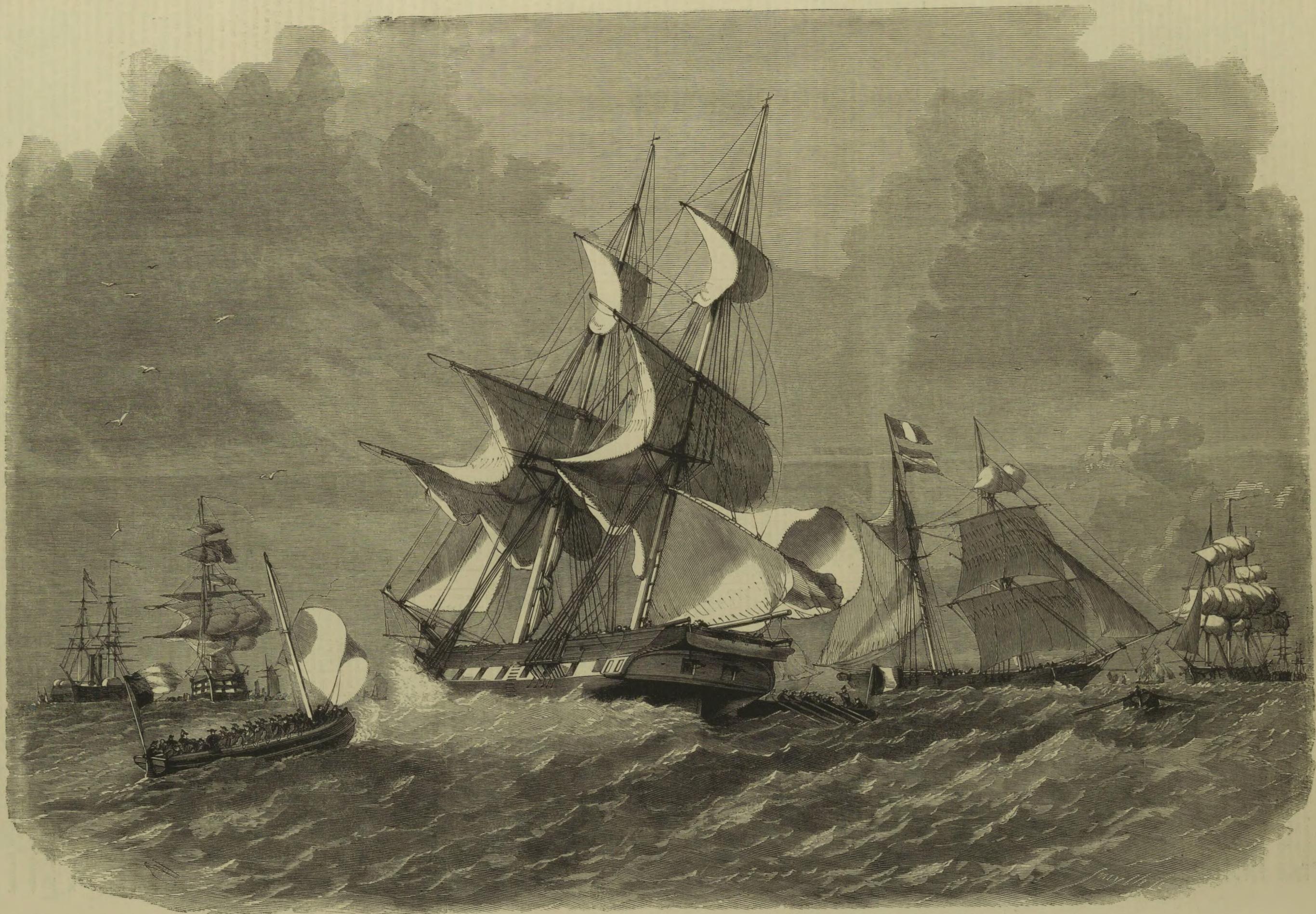
## CAPTURE OF AUSTRIAN MERCHANT VESSELS BY THE BOATS OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

AMONG the numerous evils that follow declarations of war between rival nations few have a greater claim on our sympathies than the

occurrence depicted in our Sketch. The captured vessel (in many instances owned and navigated by parties whose whole worldly wealth, acquired by years of toil and danger on the waters, consists of their craft and its cargo), arriving almost in sight of home, is chased, boarded, confiscated, and sold in some distant port, and its unfortunate proprietors, in a majority of cases entirely ignorant that their country is at war, after many other difficulties and trials, find their way back to their native land heartbroken and beggared for ever.

At the commencement of the present war the French (who have upwards of fifty armed vessels in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, and have already captured nearly one hundred vessels) proclaimed their intention of sparing all vessels of the Austrian mercantile marine that had left any port ignorant of the declaration of war; but, the Austrians having seized some French vessels similarly circumstanced, these instructions have been since rescinded.





CAPTURE OF AUSTRIAN MERCHANTMEN BY THE BOATS OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

## OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

JUNE.

THE "leafy month of June" is the very carnival of nature, and she is prodigal of her luxuries. The hopes of spring are realised, yet the enjoyment has but commenced: we have all summer and its sports before us. The racing, cricketing, yachting, boating, archery, and driving seasons have set in; while angling and fly-fishing may be had to perfection. The advantages derivable from the encouragement of the turf are too well-known to require reiteration. Suffice it then to say that, independently of the vast amount of benefit our country has derived from its breed of horses, not a little gain has accrued from those festive meetings where the patrician and the plebeian, the rich and the poor, the landlord and the tenant, the peer and the peasant, the yeoman and the labourer, accompanied by their respective families, may assemble for one common purpose, that of recreation and innocent amusement. Since the cant and asceticism of modern times has put an end to fairs, wakes, May-day games, and other harmless pastimes of the humbler classes, it must be gratifying to find that the turf is flourishing, and now, through the spirited exertions of a late Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, the low, cheating, gambling booths and pea and thimble tables have been abolished, the race-course has become what it ought ever to have been—an arena for good sport and fellowship, thus realising the description given by the Earl of Bath of Newmarket in 1753:—"This is, indeed, a noble sight; it is a piece of grandeur—and an expensive one, too—which no nation but our own can boast of."

We now approach the noblest of our national pastimes—Cricket. This is a game which combines athletic power, grace, quickness of eye and of hand, nimbleness of leg, and scientific skill, and is, moreover, one in which the people of England can generally take part; it excites no feeling of envy by its exclusiveness; it tends to encourage a good feeling between all classes, for it is played by high and low, man and boy; and for manliness, fairness, and healthfulness, no game, either native or foreign, can compete with it. Independent of cricket, the ball presents itself in many varied forms. In early youth we have hockey, trap, football, and "fives"; as we enter manhood it delights us in the old-fashioned bowling-green, flies over the smooth green baize of the billiard-table, or the less-exciting bagatelle-board, golfing, rackets, and tennis, diversifying the amusement, so that in every form the "ball may be kept up" with unabated satisfaction as one of the games of "merrie England."

China is famed for its "ball practice." Homer sang of it as it was played by the maidens of Corcyra; and Strutt informs us that hand-ball was, from very early times, a favourite pastime in Great Britain among young persons of both sexes, and that in many parts of the kingdom it was customary for them to play at this game during the Easter holidays for tansy cakes. The last-mentioned authority gives an extract from an ancient MS. of the date of the twentieth year of the reign of Edward VI., which states that bowling was known as early as the thirteenth century. For many years it was a popular game; and even in our day there are well-frequented bowling-greens, which are attended by a most respectable class of the community. Some of our former monarchs took part in this recreation; for according to a statement of a celebrated *bas bleu* in the reign of Charles I., we find that ill-fated Sovereign trying his skill with Mr. Shute, one of the members of the city of London. Let us describe the feat in the words of the literary lady:—"Barking Hall, the property of my great grandfather, Richard Shute, Esq., a Turkish merchant, was an antique building of a castellated form, situated at the end of a long avenue of elms, near the town of that name. Here Mr. Shute made one of the prettiest and most commodious bowling-greens ever seen; and Charles I., who was partial to the amusement, having heard of the fame of this new bowling-green, told Mr. Shute, when he next came to Court, that he would dine with him the following day, and have a game. Mr. Shute made the best preparation that the shortness of the time would allow; and the King was so well pleased with his entertainment that he would frequently lay aside his state and resort thither with only two or three gentlemen as his attendants. They generally played high, and punctually paid the losings; and though Mr. Shute often won, yet the King would at one time bet higher than usual, and, having lost several games, gave over. "And if it please your Majesty," said Mr. Shute, "one thousand pounds; some rubbers more; perhaps luck may turn." "No, no," replied Charles, laying his hand gently on his shoulder, "thou hast won the day, and much good may it do thee; but I must remember I have a wife and children." How happy would it have been for this country, and for the peace of mind of many a family, if every monarch and subject had followed this wise remark.

The month of June is a glorious time for yachting, and those who, in the words of Beau Brummel, are enabled to "leave the sweltering metropolis when hackney coachmen begin to eat strawberries," will find great pleasure in a trip to Weymouth, the Isle of Wight, or Southampton. To all those, then, who have funds and time at their command we would strongly recommend the purchase or hire of a yacht. If their object is river sailing, a vessel from twenty to five and twenty tons will answer the purpose perfectly; should they aspire to join the squadron at Cowes, then, from forty to fifty will best suit them. But, if they are tired of living "at home at ease," and wish to visit far distant foreign ports, then we should advise a yawl or schooner, of from ninety to a hundred and twenty tons. Except for wager-boats, we should strongly recommend the "wooden walls of old England" in preference to iron ones.

As the aquatic season circles on, the prices of vessels increase considerably; the purchaser, therefore, ought to look out during the autumn or winter, by which he will save, at least, a third of the cost. An advertisement of a "yacht wanted" in *Bell's Life*, the *Review*, or any other sporting newspaper, will soon bring a packet of responses; and the secretaries of all the yacht clubs have lists of vessels in their respective squadrons that are to be disposed of.

For river sailing, and an occasional coasting trip, a cutter of five and twenty tons, coppered and well found in stores, may be purchased for about £350. As a matter of course, the age of the vessel makes every difference; but in the above calculation we include one of two or three years old; above eight or nine the price will be greatly diminished. Lead ballast, and mahogany fittings on deck and in the cabins, form considerable items in the estimate we have made; and if dispensed with, the amount will be reduced.

For a good, wholesome, seaworthy craft of five and forty tons, in which a man might with comfort visit Jersey, Guernsey, Havre, Boulogne, Dieppe, Antwerp, Cherbourg, and other ports upon the English and French coast, we should say that from £14 to £16 per ton would cover the purchase-money. This scale will be equally applicable to a yacht of eighty tons and upwards, in which a cruise to the Mediterranean can be easily accomplished. With regard to men, the wages vary from a guinea to five-and-twenty shillings a week; and the master, or captain (as he is usually called) of any tolerably-sized craft receives a hundred guineas a year. Under fifty tons, from thirty shillings to two pounds a week would be about the mark. The usual complement is one man to every ten tons; in a large craft that number includes "skipper" and steward. By way of precaution we should advise every yacht-owner to keep back a portion of his crew's wages, the balance to be paid to them as good-conduct money at the termination of the season; thus, in point of fact, engaging them for one-and-twenty shillings a week, with a gratuity of three or four shillings a week should they conduct themselves well.

There are always plenty of vessels for hire—from the Ryde wherry, manned with crew, and provisioned, at a guinea per diem, up to a cutter of sixty or seventy tons, at as many pounds per month. Everything—fire, wages, repairs, and provisions for the men—being included.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GIL BLAS, CAHARICON, BISHOPSWEARMOUTH, C. L. C., and others—Your suggested solution of Mr. Wormald's problem, No. 797, in three, instead of four, moves, shall be submitted to the author.

C. O. S.—Pimlico.—Altogether wrong.

E. H.—"Dis ch." and "dia. mate" are merely abbreviations of check by discovery—i.e., when a Pawn or piece being moved unmasks a piece which attacks the adverse King—and checkmate by discovery, which is when the King is mated by a similar manoeuvre.

W. COATES—Middling. Hardly of sufficient difficulty for us.

F. ALEXANDER.—An easy mate in four moves.

I. G. S.—The Problem received, by Samuel Loyd" (query, "Samuel Loyd"?) is of singular beauty. Where was it published?

C. P. RICHMOND; STEEL, Greenock.—In the examiner's hands.

F. G. W.—The annual subscription to the St. George's Chess Club in three guineas.

NAPOLEON.—One half the time per diem you talk of devoting to chess is surely more than any rational being should spend upon a mere game. If the highest excellence in chess-playing—an attainment honourable, indeed, when, as in the instance of the distinguished author of "The History of Civilisation in England," it is accompanied by excellence in something of real utility, but, in itself alone, a very poor acquisition—can only be achieved by such a sacrifice, content yourself with mediocrity. Chess was intended for the relaxation, not the business, of life.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—Our notice of this assemblage, which took place at the Imperial Hotel, Huddersfield, on the 21st ult., is unavoidably postponed.

L. J. L.—The second volume of the "Completes Translation of Jaenisch's Analyses of the Openings of the Games of Chess," of which the first was printed privately for the translator, we believe, was never published.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS 796, by F. S. L., B., W. G., Folkstone; Sligo, Marcus, Iodine, P. S., Ludus, M. P., Philo, S., Nox, G. W., Penus, Sancus, Onuron, W. W. F., H. Strickson, F. R., or, M. P., G. F. L., N. C. Gregory, Emmanuel, Alpha, I. H., S. M. O., Cahiraon, Steel, A. Z., S. P. Q. R., Bolton, R. G. T., Clinton, Sinclair, Benjamin, Onomoxis, Lex, Punch, Czar, L. C., Marquis, C. I. E., N. U. I., B. F. T., R. C. B., Schoolgirl, Bombast, P. C. A., I. L. H., F. R. S., & Rector, Abacus, Oliver, Statius, (Edipus, F. W. M., George, Philipson, Quadrin, A. Clerk, A. Morphine, Baxter, Tito of Lynn, Argus, Neptune, Delta, Aberdeen, Lincus, Derby Day, G. W. S., Nalsworth, F. T., Derby, Fanny Mavourneen, are correct. All others are wrong.

\* \* \* The majority of answers to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

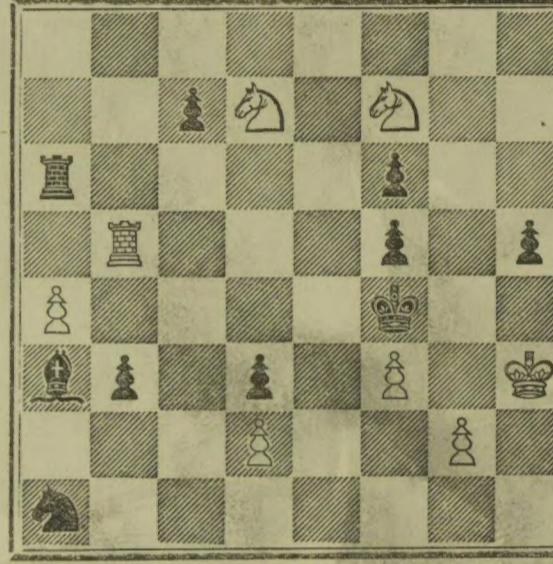
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 797.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 5th	Q takes Q	3. B to Q B 4th	Anything
2. Kt to K 4th	P takes Kt or (a)	4. R, B, or Kt mates.	
(a) 2.	B or P takes R	4. Kt to K Kt 5th. Mate.	
3. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K moves		

## PROBLEM NO. 798.

By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## A NEW CHESS PRODIGY.

The chess amateurs of Paris have scarcely had time to recover their equanimity after the extraordinary blindfold performances of Mr. Morphy before they are again on the *qui vive* with wonder and delight at the advent of a fresh candidate for chess laurels, before whose skill, if all be true we hear, the lustre of the transatlantic star, perhaps, is destined to grow pale. The now comer, Mr. Kolisch, is quite young, and has only just arrived from Vienna, where in a late encounter with the strongest player of that city, Mr. Jené, out of eight games he won six and drew the other two. Immediately on reaching Paris, though fatigued by a long journey, he sought out the celebrated Prussian professor, Harrwitz, and played with him three games, winning one, losing one, and making a drawn battle of the third. Since the first sitting they have played only one more game (a remarkably fine one, which we subjoin), owing to the indisposition of Mr. Harrwitz. On the resumption of hostilities we shall hope to be favoured with the games; and, if that now presented may be taken as a fair sample, they are likely to be as brilliant examples of chess strategy as have been seen for many a day.

## (Irregular Opening.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(Mr. Harrwitz).	(Mr. Kolisch).	(Mr. Harrwitz).	(Mr. Kolisch).
1. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	24. P to Q 7th	Q to Q 7th
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	25. P to K B 4th	Q to K B 3rd
3. Q to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	26. P to K B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	K to K 2nd	27. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q takes Q R P
5. P to K 3rd	Castles	28. R takes R	R takes R
6. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	29. Q Kt to K 5th	R to K B sq
7. K B to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	30. Q Kt takes B	P takes Kt
8. Castles	K Kt to K 5th	31. R to Q B sq	Q to Q Kt 7th
9. P to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	(Had he played Q to K 7th, the following is the probable consequence:—)	
10. Q B to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	31. R takes Q R P	Q to K 7th
11. P takes P	Q B P takes P	32. R takes Q R P	Q to K B 8th (ch)
12. Q R to Q B sq	K B to Q 3rd	33. K to R 2nd	Q takes K B P
13. K Kt to Q 3rd	K Kt to K R 4th	34. B takes K Kt P (ch)	K to B sq
14. Q to K sq	P to K B 5th	35. R to K Kt 5th (ch)	R takes R
15. P to K 4th	K Kt to K 6th	36. Q takes Q, &c.	
(A capital stroke of play: if Black venture to take this daring Kt his game is not to be saved.)			
16. Q B takes P	K Kt takes K B (ch)	37. R takes K R P	Kt to Q B 5th
17. Q Kt takes Kt	B takes B	38. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 7th
18. Q Kt takes B	Q to Q Kt 3rd	39. Q to K Kt sq	Q to K B 4th
19. K to R sq	Q takes Q P	40. P takes Q	Q takes Q
20. Q to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	(Very well played, Mr. Kolisch.)	P to K Kt 4th
(The best move: if 20. Kt to K B 3rd, Black may take Bishop with Rook, and then Kt to Kt with Kt, &c.)			
21. Q R to Q B 7th	K R to B 2nd	41. P takes P	Kt takes P
22. K R to Q B sq	B to Q 2nd	42. K to B 2nd	R to Q Kt sq
23. K Kt to Q B 5th	Q takes Q Kt P	43. K to K 3rd	R to K 5th
24. K Kt to Q 3rd		44. R to Q R 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
(The more tempting course of taking the Kt would have been a fatal one. For, suppose:—)			
24. K Kt takes K P	B takes Kt	45. R to Q R 7th (ch)	K to R 2nd
25. Kt takes B	R takes R	46. Kt to Q 7th	R to K 5th (ch)
25. Q takes R	R to Q 6th	47. K to B 2nd	P to Q B 5th
and Black resigned the partie.			

"THE MATCH AND PROBLEM CHESSBOARD" is the name given by Messrs. Day and Son, the eminent lithographers of Gata-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to a chessboard of very elegant design, and ornamented with an illuminated border, which presents the novel feature of having each square designated in golden letters and numerals according to the English chess nomenclature. The chess notation, by which we are enabled to record the moves made in any game and problem, and thus give imperishable vitality to combinations which would otherwise be forgotten almost as soon as they were conceived, has been properly termed the written language of the game; and a player who has not acquired a knowledge of this written language is as incapable of profiting by the many admirable theoretical works on the science, and the thousands of magnificent games which practically illustrate it, as an individual who speaks but cannot read his native tongue, is incompetent to benefit by the wealth of wisdom, learning, and wit which the literature of that language enshrines. This useful production will hardly fail, then, to find ready purchasers, especially if variously priced, according to the material and workmanship, so as to suit all pockets, since with its aid a student totally ignorant of chess notation may, after half an hour's practice, play through one of the games in this paper; and after a few trials will be sufficiently conversant with the denomination of the squares to play games from books on an ordinary chessboard.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Court of Vienna has gone into mourning for sixteen days on account of the death of the King of Naples.

The submarine electric cable between the island of Gothland and the Swedish coast was successfully laid down on the 17th ult.

Dr. Baily, Physician to her Majesty, has resigned the appointment of Medical Superintendent of Millbank Prison.

The newly-elected President of Sion College is the Rev. Dr. Worthington, Rector of Trinity parish, Gray's-inn-road.

Miss Burdett Coutts has presented an additional donation of £25 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

In the course of the last three weeks sixty-six young foxes were sent from Bergen-op-Zoom to be shipped at Rotterdam for England.

Mr. James Paget has resigned the lectureship of physiology at Bartholomew's Hospital, and, it is stated, will be succeeded by Mr. Savory.

Steps are being taken for the erection of public baths on a large scale in Bury.

The deliveries of tea in London for last week were 982,734lb., an increase of 298,253lb. compared with the previous statement.

A Protestant place of worship has just been opened at Troyes in presence of several ministers of the Reformed Church and a great course of persons of that religious persuasion.

Three new trustees have been added to the National Portrait Gallery Commission—viz., Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. William Stirling, M.P.

M. Benedetti, Director of the Political Department in the French Foreign Office, has been appointed to an extraordinary mission to the German Confederation.

A new exhibition, devoted to agriculture, manufactures, and art, is announced to open on the 11th of August next at Rennes, and to continue for the period of one month.

The Head Mastership of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Norwich, has been conferred upon the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Master of Helston Grammar School.

The total number of foreign clocks imported into the United Kingdom in the four months ended the 30th of April, 1859, was 82,902, and of watches 34,632.

James Patteson, Esq., of the Northern Circuit, son of the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, has been appointed Secretary to the Law Courts Concentration Commission.

An English sailor, belonging to the crew of the *Dolphin*, climbed the spire of the Cathedral of Antwerp a few days ago, and, after sitting outside on the weathercock for some minutes, descended in safety.

The Americans have shown their appreciation of M. Agassiz's scientific labours by having subscribed £6400 to enable him to publish the natural history of the west coast of the United States.

On Friday week G. S. Beecroft, Esq., the Conservative member for the borough of Leeds, was entertained at a banquet in the Victoria Hall by about 700 of his friends and supporters.

The twenty-seventh anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society is fixed for Tuesday, the 21st of June. The Hon. Mr. Baron Martin has consented to preside.

The Queen has granted the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Barnes Peacock, Esq., Chief Justice

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## MR. HENRY DORLING, CLERK OF THE COURSE, EPSOM.

HAD a foreigner arrived in London on Wednesday last about midday he would have wondered where its two millions of inhabitants had gone, and had any one told him it was "the Derby" he would have thought that "word of power" meant an epidemic which had devastated our mighty city, and assuredly have prepared for flight. Or had he gone forth in the evening to the neighbourhood of the West-end bridges he would have imagined that our ever-coming Invader had arrived, and that the inhabitants of the distant country were flying dusty and travel-worn before him. No doubt of it, the Derby is the great national holiday, and Epsom for the day is the centre of attraction to all England. In our hot youth the Road was the only way to the Downs, and many pleasant recollections have we of miles of "chaff" when our platform was the roof of a drag attached to four of Newman's grey posters. The Road is still the thing for old fogies and quiet-loving swells, but the Rail is now the *via* for the million. It was a great day for that noble animal the horse when the comfortable train superseded the "cruelty-van," and made the four-wheeler, even with six inside, an expensive luxury. These are great changes for the better; but there is one institution connected with the Derby which remains unchanged—viz., "Dorling's Correct Card." Half of the myriads who flock to the Downs on the Derby Day would know nothing of the "names of the horses, the weights and colours of the riders," but for the noisy, sun-brown, dust-powdered, outlying members of the Stationers' Company who sell Dorling's Correct Card, and seem to believe no man properly furnished who has not a dozen of them.

What cold punch is to turtle, mustard to roast beef, ice to Cliquot champagne, chablis to oysters, that is Mr. Dorling to the Derby. To his care and exertions, as clerk of the course and compiler of that wonderful "card," which is known wherever the English tongue is spoken, do we owe much of the enjoyment of the Derby Day, and sure are we that his honest English face which adorns our pages to-day will be recognised and welcomed by our subscribers in all parts of her Majesty's dominions.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—From the Sandwich Islands we learn that five more guano islands have been discovered by Messrs. Williams and Co., of New York, who have sent in their claim to the Department of State. These islands are said to be very rich in guano of the best quality. About seventy-five whalers have arrived at the Sandwich Islands since the commencement of the spring season in February. Many of the vessels have cruised on the New Zealand ground, and have been very unsuccessful; those, however, which have whaled on the coast of California have had good luck. The whale-ship *South Seaman*, of Fair Haven, Mass., was wrecked on the 14th of March. She struck on a coral reef, and was a total loss. The crew had barely time to escape with their lives. The vessel and outfit were worth nearly 75,000 dollars. A gas company has been formed in Honolulu for supplying that town with gas for fifteen years. The volcano of Mauna Loa still rages.

THE FRENCH REFORMED CHURCH.—Last Sunday being the anniversary of the foundation of the French Reformed Church, constituted at Paris three centuries ago, on the 29th of May, 1559, was observed with great solemnity by all the Reformed Churches in France, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and Belgium. The French Church in London took part in this solemn European Protestant festival. The Rev. Th. Marsalls, B.D., Pastor of the French Church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, took this opportunity of preaching from the 2nd of Chronicles, xii. 15, an eloquent and impressive sermon, in which he gave many historical details connected with the great event they were met to commemorate urging on the descendants of the holy men who had braved death for the benefit of their coreligionists to imitate the zeal and devotedness of their forefathers.



MR. H. DORLING, CLERK OF THE COURSE AT EPSOM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SPENCER BAUGH.

## THE BRIDGE AT CREVOLA.

THIS bridge forms part of the great military road over the Simplon made by Napoleon I. It is a fine lofty bridge, of two arches, nearly ninety feet high. Here, for the last time, the Doveria is crossed, previous to its flowing into the River Toccia or Tosa, which issues out of the Val Formazza, and the Val Vedro terminates in the Val d'Ossola. The mule-roads from the Gries and Grimsel, passing the falls of the Tosa, fall into the Simplon route at Crevola. The mountains at the back of the bridge in the engraving are the broad, bare shoulders of the Simplon; and through the arches a glimpse is caught of the gorge of the Simplon. "It is here (says 'Murray's Handbook') that the traveller (journeying towards Italy) really finds himself in a different region and in an altered climate; the softer hues of earth and sky, the balmy air, the trellised vines, the rich juicy stalks

of the maize, the almost deafening clatter of the tree-cricket, and at night the equally loud croaking of the frogs,—the white villages, with their tall, square bell-towers, also white, not only scattered thickly along the valley, but perched on every jutting platform on the hillsides,—all these proclaim the entrance to Italy." We furnish from the same source some particulars of this great military road: "The construction of a route over the Simplon was decided upon by Napoleon immediately after the battle of Marengo, while the recollection of his own difficult passage of the Alps by the Great St. Bernard (at that time one of the easiest Alpine passes) was fresh in his memory. The plans and surveys by which the direction of the road was determined were made by M. Céard, and a large portion of the works was executed under the superintendence of that able engineer. It was commenced on the Italian side in 1800, and on the Swiss in 1801. It took six years to complete, though it was barely passable in 1805, and more than 30,000 men were employed on it at one time. To give a notion of the colossal nature of the undertaking, it may be mentioned that the number of bridges, great and small, constructed for the passage of the road between Brig and Sesto amounts to 611; in addition to the far more vast and costly constructions, such as terraces of massive masonry miles in length; of ten galleries, either cut out of the living rock or built of solid stone; and of twenty houses of refuge, to shelter travellers and lodge the labourers constantly employed in taking care of the road. Its breadth is throughout at least twenty-five feet, in some places thirty feet, and the average slope nowhere exceeds six inches in six feet and a half."

MILITARY FORCES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.—The Hamburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following statement respecting the various armies of the German States:—"The actual position of affairs may render it useful to show at one glance the number of men that could in case of need be at a very short notice brought into the field by the great Powers of the Confederation; and, as the opportunity of doing so is at this time afforded by what may be considered official returns that have just been published in a quarterly German publication of good authority, it may be as well that the information should receive further publicity. The returns are as follow:—*Austrian Army*: Infantry—77 regiments, 25 battalions, and 15 companies; amounting in time of peace to 238,000 men, and in war to 335,000 men. Cavalry—40 regiments; in peace 61,000 men and 56,000 horses, and in war 71,000 men and 67,000 horses. Artillery—18 regiments (162 to 188 batteries) and 3 battalions; in peace 28,000 men and 4900 horses, and in war 51,500 and 30,000 horses, of which one-third are draught horses. Technical troops—12 battalions of engineers and 6 battalions of pioneers; in peace 11,000 men, and in war 21,000 men, with 3600 horses. Train—In peace 2300 men, with 1900 horses; and in war 4600 men, with 5600 horses. The Reserve—In time of war (in addition to 19 regiments, or 19,000 men, of gendarmerie) consists of 14 divisions of light cavalry, of battalions of volunteers, and light irregular cavalry, &c. Total—In peace 400,000 men, and in war 700,000 to 800,000 men, with 1344 pieces of artillery, the reserve included. *Prussian Army*: Infantry—45 regiments and 18 battalions; 75,500 during peace, or 147,500 in time of war. Cavalry—38 regiments; 23,500 men in peace, or 24,000 in war. Artillery—9 regiments (108 batteries); 16,000 men in peace, or 23,600 in war, with 1004 pieces of artillery. Pioneers—20 companies; 4600 men in peace, or 8300 in war. Total of the Permanent Army—140,000 men (officers not included) in time of peace, or 225,000 men in time of war. *Landwehr*—First and second ban, in time of war, 325,000 men; so that the whole Prussian army, in the time of peace, consists of 161,000 men, which can be increased during war to 541,000 men, with 1004 pieces of artillery. *The Federal Army*, according to the appropriation of 1855, should consist of the following:—Infantry—401,500 men. Cavalry—71,150 men, with 12,000 horses. Artillery—40,200 men, with 7400 horses. Technical Troops—5700 men. Train—18,800 men. Making in all 525,090 men, with 1122 pieces of artillery, and 250 pieces of powerful siege ordnance. It would thus appear that Austria, Prussia, and the rest of Germany could, without any extraordinary effort, bring into the field an army of 1,500,000 men, with guns and *matériel* in proportion.



THE WAR.—BRIDGE OVER THE DOVERIA AT CREVOLA, FORMING PART OF THE GREAT MILITARY ROAD OVER THE SIMPLON INTO ITALY.